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SATURDAY NIGHT

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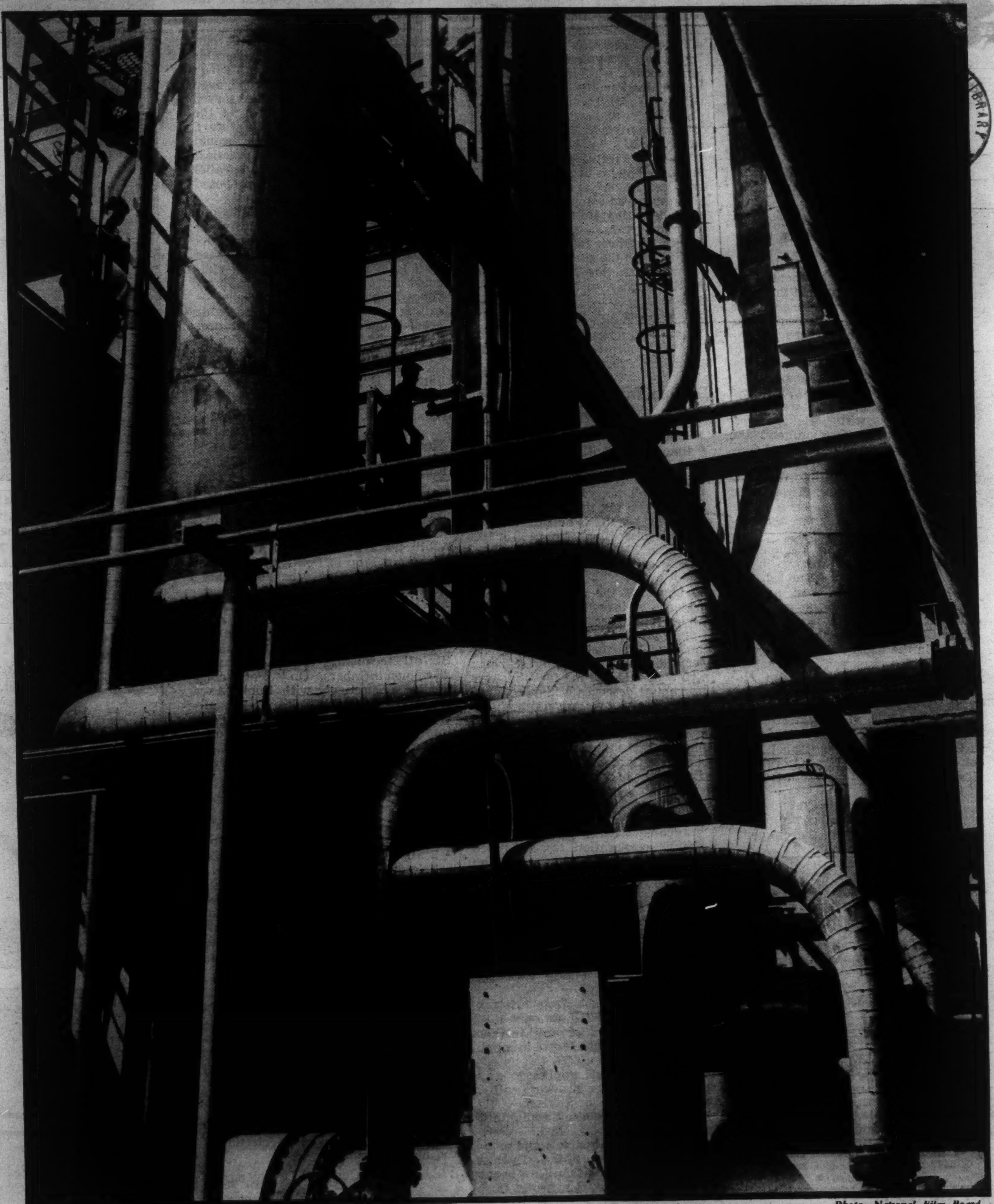
THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE FRONT PAGE

The Silence Of Ottawa

THAT a transaction of such gigantic importance as the Canadian loan to Britain should have been entered into without any effort to have it explained and commended to the Canadian people by a senior cabinet Minister seems to us to have been a major error in the field of public relations. We realize that the members of the Government are fairly busy, what with spies and food supplies and Japanese wives and children and provincial premiers and all that sort of thing; but the fact remains that a couple of thousand words by Mr. King or Mr. Ilsley on the meaning and motives of this loan should have been a top item in the cabinet agenda on the day the agreement was arrived at.

Such an utterance would have been printed in large part in all the leading newspapers of the United States and the United Kingdom as well as Canada. In the United States it would have been excellent propaganda for the American loan. In the United Kingdom it would have cleared up some misapprehensions and added to the cordiality with which Canada is regarded. But in Canada its effects would have been even more valuable, for not only would it have helped Canadians to understand why they are being called upon (in their own long-term interests) to tighten their belts for the present in order that another great Commonwealth nation may be enabled to loosen its own a little, but it would have alleviated somewhat the growing feeling of many Canadians that their government is disposing of their persons and properties in a wholesale manner by executive action without even bothering to tell them why. There has not for many years been such a gulf between the Government and the common people of this Dominion as has developed since the pressures of war were lifted and the common man began to think that it was time he began to have some voice again in the day-to-day business of his country.



Canadian oil refineries produced "fighting fuel" for ships, tanks and planes. Now, back to peacetime services, they are the primary source as well of raw materials for manufacturing synthetic rubber. See page 30. →

Photo, National Film Board

The reasons for this loan are convincing enough to those who understand the importance to Canada of an economically strong Great Britain, both as the central unit of the Commonwealth of Nations, and as the bulwark of the Anglo-Saxon concept of liberty and justice at the north-west corner of a continent which cannot now be relied on as even progressing towards that concept. A strong Great Britain is the prime essential condition for a strong Canada, and the military and political strength of Britain depends upon its economic strength. Canada has undertaken, in her own interests, to make a large contribution to the redevelopment of that economic strength.

But there are plenty of people in Canada who need to be awakened to the force of these considerations, and who would appreciate it if the task were undertaken by one of those who have committed this country to the policy in question. The newspapers have done a good job, and their aid was indispensable. But their voice is not the voice of the elected rulers of the country.

No Counsel Wanted

THE ability of the Soviet system of government to extract pleas of guilty, accompanied by full confessions, from persons accused of treasonable practices has long been the wonder and admiration of the un-Sovietized world. There is some possibility of Canada achieving an almost equal fame for her success in inducing persons in somewhat similar predicaments to dispense with the services of counsel. The Royal Commissioners inform us that all the persons now in their custody have been provided with an opportunity to secure the services of counsel, and that they have unanimously declined to do so.

We are assuming, it will be noted, that this decision not to have the services of counsel is the result of a genuinely free, unfettered and uninfluenced choice by each of the parties concerned. We are forced to this assumption by the fact that if it is anything else than that there must have been a flagrant violation of the fundamental principles of liberty as conceived in British countries. Those principles were enunciated as recently as 1944 by the Committee on Civil Liberties of the Canadian Bar Association, which describes them as having "acquired almost sacred significance." They are:

"(1) The right not to be detained at the mere arbitrary will of the Crown, or any government, or administrative authority;

"(2) The right not to be arrested, unless under the authority of a magistrate's warrant, issued on a complaint duly executed, and based on the ordinary law;

"(3) The right, when under suspicion, or arrest, or sentence, not to be coerced to give any information or evidence against oneself, or to testify in one's own case;

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DEAR MR. EDITOR

A Peep Into The Past Shows How Queen's Played Shakespeare

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN your issue of December 15, 1945, there was an article by John H. Houck entitled "Queen's University Presents *Hamlet*." In this Mr. Houck states, "Last month, with an entirely undergraduate cast, under faculty direction, the Queen's University Drama Guild of Kingston, Ontario, presented Shakespeare's immortal tragedy for the first time in Queen's history."

This amazing statement needs to be challenged. As far back as the autumn of 1899, with "Geordie" Grant as Queen's Principal, was formed the Dramatic Society of Queen's University, under the direction of Dr. S. W. Dyde, Professor of Mental Philosophy, now living in happy retirement at Edmonton. Up until that time there had been no organized dramatic endeavor, although plays of Shakespeare were acted informally by groups of professors and students in the homes of the professors. Now, however, the Dramatic Club was launched.

On Saturday, March 16, 1901, in old Convocation Hall, there was given "An Evening with Shakespeare," Antony's Funeral Oration, and the dialogue between Launcelot and Gobbo were interspersed with Shakespearean songs, followed by Act IV of *The Merchant of Venice*. Though the staging was primitive, many of the costumes were rented from a recognized costumier in Toronto.

The Kingston *Whig* commented "Every available inch of room in old Convocation Hall was occupied, the whole production was good, and reflects great credit upon the students."

In January 1902, the Queen's Dramatic Club put on a Shakespearean Recital in the Kingston Grand Opera-House, which was packed. Shakesperean songs, a scene between Autolycus and the Clown, from *The Winter's Tale*, and Brutus and Cassius from *Julius Caesar*, were followed by Act III of *Hamlet*. The part of Ophelia was played by Isabel Bryson of Ottawa, later Mrs. George H. Ross of Toronto and a present trustee of Queen's.

The Queen's Dramatic Club at that period had, as honorary president, Professor John Watson, the eminent philosopher, and, for critic, Professor James Cappon. But the training of the actors, all undergraduates, was done exclusively by Professor S. W. Dyde, a recognized authority on Shakespeare, who, last year, lectured before the Faculty Club of the University of Alberta on "Shakespeare and War," and whose treatise on "Shakespeare and the Stars" has been widely read.

Dr. Dyde's lectures on Shakespeare, illustrated by his own dramatic action and recitation, and introduced by Shakespearean songs, by local artists, have delighted Edmonton audiences for many years.

Recalling these facts of history, it is gratifying to the students of a former day to learn that the old tradition of Shakespearean performances at Queen's University — and especially *Hamlet* — is still maintained.

LILIAN VAUX MACKINNON,
(M.A., Queen's '03)
Edmonton, Alberta.

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Double Taxation

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE corporation income tax, in the limelight recently because governments need revenue, appears to be a tax with many faults and one virtue — it doesn't tax you when you're in the red. The tax grew, as more revenue was required, or governments became more callous, from 1% in 1906 to 40% in 1945.

A fair criticism is that it results in double taxation — first as profits in the hands of the company, then as dividends to investors. On the other hand, while interest rates were dropping from 6 to 3% this tax was climbing — a sort of equalizer between dividends and interest rates. In view of this and the fact that venture capital deserves a higher return than interest rates, this tax might be justified where capital is earning 10% or higher profits. It doesn't seem right that the firm making a subnormal profit also has to pay the tax.

Excellence in manual skill or executive ability is taxed by a graded tax on income (salary limiting) with subnormal incomes exempted. Why not a graduated instead of a fixed "profit limiting" corporation tax — based on percentage of profit, earned on capital invested or book value of tangible assets?

The government provides tariff and patent protection to boost prices. Hence, should it not protect consumers against exorbitant prices and drain off part of any overcharge or unusual profit by taxing excessive profits more heavily?

A progressive tax — from 10% tax on a 5% profit to 30% tax on a 15% profit — plus 60% of any further profit illustrates what I have in mind. True, we now have a 60% tax on excess profits but this applies to any excess over average prewar profits, whether moderate or excessive. If the latter, the tax doesn't apply until the excess profit is exceeded.

All the talk about cartels and monopolies reminds one of Mark Twain's remark about the weather. How about a graduated corporation profit tax?

Hanover, Ont. JOHN W. GILBERT

A Plug For Rome

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

MARY LOWREY ROSS writes in her usual brilliant and witty style on the difficulty of the U. N. O. finding a permanent home. It seems to this observer however that the problem is no laughing matter. The U. N. O. must be established with dignity and finality if it is to inspire any confidence in a peace hungry world, for the permanent fulfilment of its avowed mission.

The past is still the most reliable criterion of the future, so why not advocate for a permanent home site for the U. N. O., the only spot in a constantly changing world, that has established over the centuries, anything like a respectable reputation for durability? I refer, of course, to Rome, traditionally known as the Eternal City. The first President of U. N. O. would be in an excellent location to establish neighborly relations with the 267th President of A. N. C. (All Nations Church.) Whatever may be said (or thought) of the latter organization, it has stood the test of time, and is not that after all the first desideratum of U. N. O.?

Perhaps the first president of the infant U. N. O. might be a man of sufficient humility not to be above seeking wise counsel, from the current incumbent of the more venerable and time-tested institution. That would indeed be all to the good, even if the knowledge thus obtained served no greater purpose than to get the U. N. O. off to a promising start. Where in the world's history could the U. N. O. find a more practical working model on which to parallel or match the personnel of its proposed world-encircling legation?

Yes sir, whatever your religious convictions may be, Vactican City has the formula for a practical and durable U. N. O. The poor little homeless waif is in grave peril of being ridiculed out of existence. Nothing provokes laughter like a phony label — calling a fat man "Skinny" or a baldheaded one "Curly", for instance. I repeat the Universal Church with its permanent headquarters in Rome has the formula for keeping the first initial in U. N. O. from going phony and funny, and it is not copyrighted.

Aylmer, Ont. MAURICE M. SULLIVAN

How Sweden Does It

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE Civics League of Montreal has been making a study of the municipal franchise for women in Scandinavia. As a footnote to Dr. Charlotte Whitton's article, "Is the Canadian Woman a Flop in Politics?" may we mention that the Stockholm City Council has 100 members, 24 of which are women. Committees composed of some elected representatives and some appointees are widely used in local government throughout Sweden. Six of Stockholm's committees have 26 women members. On two of them, dealing respectively with Public Assistance and Child Welfare at least one woman is required by law. This information comes from Karin Olson, of the Stockholm City Library.

Montreal, Que. MARY HICKEY

Women in Public Life

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

I CONGRATULATE you on the publication of Dr. Charlotte Whitton's article dealing with women's participation in politics. Surely in the present chaotic condition of world affairs every national resource should be used. There is a vast and untapped source of energy in the thought and honesty of purpose that capable women could give the nation.

Other nations included women in their delegations to the U. N. O. According to reports Mrs. Roosevelt made two outstanding speeches. Too bad we haven't a Mrs. King to include in our Canadian Delegations!

I believe that Canada has many capable, broadminded women who would serve effectively and wisely in Parliament, in the Senate or on Government Boards. Yet they are consistently overlooked in elections and appointments.

Windsor, Ont. GEORGINA L. MONTROSE

All Very Discouraging

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

HOW disappointing people are! Just when it becomes generally understood by all right-thinking conservative-minded people that the baby bonus will be spent in movies and beverage rooms this disturbing report comes from the dairy industry that they simply cannot keep up with the demand for milk, and they blame it on the family allowances plus the returned servicemen!

Surely if the mothers are so old-fashioned as to prefer milk for their babies to beer at least our servicemen should have learned to need strong drink by this time. Perhaps their mothers also gave them too much milk when young. If we are not careful milk may become known as *the* Canadian beverage. This is really all most distressing.

Toronto, Ont. MARION J. CLARKE

Come Bomb, Come Blitz, Windmill Theatre Never Closed Down

London's Windmill Theatre, with its non-stop show that even blitzes and buzz-bombs didn't stop, was known to every serviceman on leave. But few know it was originally started to give hidden talent a chance, like these three: Betsy Ross, 19-year-old redhead (above); Jill Anstey (below) a tap dancer, and Frances Hope (bottom) who aspires to emotional parts.

The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

"(4) The right to have an open trial before the courts of law;

"(5) The right to a full defence, with the assistance of counsel.

"To preserve these rights, legal remedies have been provided in the form of prerogative writs, the most important of which is the writ of Habeas Corpus."

We are assuming, and shall continue to assume as long as possible, that these principles are being observed by the eminent Justices, the officers of the Crown and the members of the police forces concerned in these remarkable and puzzling proceedings.

Deportation Decision

THE opinion of Chief Justice Rinfret and Justices Kerwin and Taschereau, being supported in the main by that of Justices Hudson and Estey, is practically the majority opinion of the Supreme Court on the Japanese deportation question, except on the wives and children paragraph. On the wives and children question four members of the court are against the three concurring judges.

Even this very partial victory for the forces of liberalism will make it practically impossible for the government to deport against their will any but unmarried adults or widowers without children. Public opinion in this country will not, we are confident, tolerate the forcible separation of husbands and fathers from their wives and children.

GRAY MISTRESS

WE had been meeting lately but the fire
Of once-deep passion leaped to scant renewing.
Calm, her sleek beauty kindled no desire
Ardent enough to work a heart's undoing.
We were old friends — old friends and nothing more:
She, even she, it seemed, had learned some reason —
Willing to cancel what had gone before.
Youth had been served, blind love had run its season.

We had been meeting, mellowed by the days
Of living well apart. She seemed contented
That we should nod and smile and go our ways
With all my long desertion unresented.
She had been gracious — but, this morning, she
Whipped to the mood of our tempestuous parting,
Scattered the careful years and suddenly
Struck me across the mouth and set it smarting.

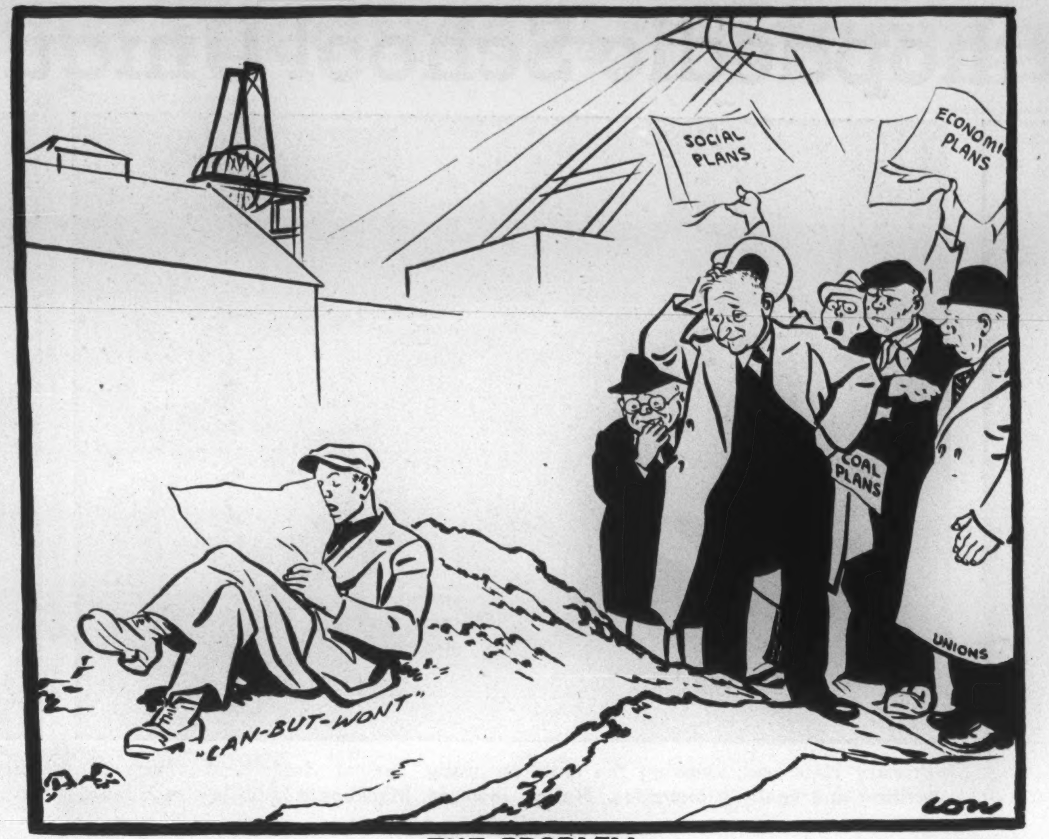
There was a taste like blood upon my lips:
Spray, with the sting of tears, my cheek was wetting —
Who, but a fool, when once he'd served in ships,
Ever could dream of peace and sure forgetting?
Swift, she had won again, her chiding scorn,
Stronger than any gentle maiden's clinging,
Claiming a sailor into bondage born —
Bondage that set a man's daft heart to singing!

FREDERICK B. WATT

The Chief Justice's opinion practically asserts that there is no limit to the things which the Governor-in-Council may do and authorize provided that he deems them necessary or advisable for the security of Canada. If, he says, the expulsions are covered by the words "exclusion and deportation" there can be no question of validity. If not, "they then come under the general powers conferred by the first part of Section 3" of the War Measures Act. The "statement of fact made by the Governor-in-Council," that the deportations are necessary and advisable by reason of the war, "cannot be overruled" so far as the Supreme Court is concerned. It may be noted that it was the lack of an express assertion of necessity and advisability in regard to the wives and children that led Justices Hudson and Estey to join the two dissidents in barring the deportation of that class of persons. The Chief Justice considers the assertion applicable to everything contained in the three Orders.

We also find great difficulty in following the Chief Justice's opinion that the Orders-in-Council are not limited in their effect outside of Canada by the Colonial Laws Validity Act. His argument is that they are "by force of the War Measures Act, the equivalent of a statute," and "must be looked upon with regard to the Statute of Westminster as bearing the date of the 15th of December, 1945," long after the coming into force of that Statute. This means that a Canadian law passed in 1917, which was itself absolutely limited outside of Canada by the Colonial Laws Validity Act, confers power on the Governor-in-Council to pass Orders today, which are equivalent to laws, having validity anywhere in the world, because in the interval the Validity Act has been withdrawn by the Statute of Westminster; the Orders have a vastly greater scope than the Act which authorizes them; the created is greater than the creator.

An opinion by the highest available authority, on this point and on the applicability of the British Nationality Act to Canada, is urgently necessary.



THE PROBLEM

Copyright in All Countries

War-less Japan

THE American-controlled government of Japan has adopted a new constitution which is described as "abolishing war as a sovereign right of the nation" and prohibiting the maintenance of land, sea and air forces and of all other war potential.

It is amazing how easy it is to be idealistic when the cost of idealism is borne by somebody else, General MacArthur, announcing his full approval of this constitution, observes that it renders the security and indeed the survival of Japan "subject to the good faith and justice of the peace-loving peoples of the world". This is all very nice, but something more than good faith and justice is necessary if the security of any nation is to be guaranteed. That something is the willingness to take action to enforce the security, and we have only a very limited confidence in the willingness of the American people at all times to take action, and at all times to keep themselves prepared to take action, adequate to protect Japan or any other nation from attack by people who are not quite as peace-loving as they should be.

The United States acquiesced in the disarmament of Germany on precisely these same idealistic principles, and then acquiesced with the same placidity in the re-armament of Germany a few years later on the ground that no nation could be expected to live defenceless among a group of well-armed neighbors. The United States was itself the protective power of the Philippines, and failed to provide them with adequate security against the aggression of a non-peace-loving nation. Its people seem inadequately aware of the simple but fundamental principles that when you deprive a nation of its right to its own self-defence you automatically assume the obligation to defend it to the utmost of your power.

Breaking Up Families

THE idea that the Japanese in Canada are incapable of assimilation gets little support from the language of the petition drafted by the Canadian-born Japanese of the Slocan Valley, which is one of the most persuasive pieces of English writing that we have seen for some time. It is a request for the cancellation of the repatriation forms signed by the parents of the petitioners, and it recites among other reasons that "Although our parents as a group have shown characteristics common to immigrant groups of other races (although not more than other such groups), such as clannishness, lack of facility in the use of the English language, and an anxiety to succeed in an economic sense, yet they have greatly appreciated the democratic way of life for their children and have urged them to assume the full obligations of citizenship."

These young people, who cannot be expelled from Canada because their citizenship is by right of birth and not of naturalization, are as susceptible to the ties of blood and the obligation to honor father and mother as any members of the white races, some of whom are carrying on the campaign to have Japanese-born parents expelled from the country. No Christian person, unless blinded by racial feeling to all considerations of common humanity, could possibly give his support to the policy of compulsory breaking up of families which is embodied in the three orders-in-council which at present govern the situation.

The British Subject

WHEN Mr. Paul Martin's Bill 20, respecting citizenship, nationality, naturalization and status of aliens, comes up for consideration this session we hope that there will be an adequate discussion of the question, What is a British subject? The bill does not undertake to answer this question, but it does say that "A person, who has acquired the status of British subject by birth or naturalization under the laws of any country of the British Commonwealth other than Canada to which he was subject at the time of his birth or naturalization, shall be recognized in Canada as a British subject." This, it will be observed, does not say that nobody else is a British subject, or even that nobody else shall be recognized in Canada as a British subject, so it probably leaves a good many people up in the air as regards their status in Canada; but the only people to whom the bill guarantees the status of British subjects are those described in this sentence.

A person born in British India, and a person born in British Honduras, were obviously not born in a country of the British Commonwealth, but they are certainly British subjects, whether recognized in Canada as such or not. Did they acquire that status "under the laws" of a country of the British Commonwealth? India and British Honduras are not countries of the British Commonwealth, but Great Britain is. Does a native of India derive his status of British subject from the laws of India or from the laws of Great Britain? Does a native of British Honduras derive his status of British subject from the laws of British Honduras or from the laws of Great Britain? According to the Encyclopedia Britannica, English common law is valid throughout British Honduras but subject to modification by local enactments and to the operation of the Consolidated Laws of British Honduras. This rather sounds as if British Honduras might be regarded as doing its own conferring of the status of British subject, in which case that status is not recognized in Canada, and the British Honduran will have to go through the same formalities (of declaration of intention, or marrying a Canadian citizen) as the most alien of aliens.

That the intention of the authors of the bill was to exclude from recognition as British subjects in Canada any person who is a British subject by reason of having been born in India is fairly clear. Whether this distinction can be made without creating great doubt as to the status of natives of many colonies, about which it is hard to say whether their laws on citizenship are those of Great Britain or of the colony, is another question. In any event the distinction thus drawn between the Commonwealth and the rest of the Empire is novel and interesting, and probably corresponds with the views of the majority of the Canadian people, who in these matters are far from being as "imperialist" as some of their politicians would like. Since India is almost certain to receive full membership in the Commonwealth at an early date, it may be questioned whether the distinction will be effective or valuable for any length of time.

The Passing Show

By S. P. TYLER

"WE CAN expect the Budget in May", writes an Ottawa columnist. And the fellow was actually paid for telling us this.

•

VATICAN ORGAN
HITS PRAVDA
— Headline, Montreal *Star*.

There's nothing like saying it with music.

•

SPY PROBE HAS STOPPED SIZZLING BUT
CONTINUES TO BOIL SMOULDERINGLY
— Headline in Montreal *Financial Times*

From which we gather that nobody knows what's cooking.

•

The Montreal policeman who was seen holding up the traffic at an intersection until all pedestrians had reached the kerb now turns out to be a rookie who didn't know any better.

•

A New York tabloid columnist remarks that every spring he feels a revival of a boyish urge to go bird's nesting. He is particularly keen on mare's nests.

•

Recently a set of false teeth was reported found just inside the doors of a Toronto streetcar during the rush hour. It is believed that the rest of the passenger couldn't quite make it before the doors closed.

•

A movie columnist urges the finance minister to reduce the entertainment tax on film shows. If the minister could be persuaded to see a few of 'em, he might even concede that there is no justification for the impost.

•

It is understood in spite of the improved weather forecasting arrangements made by the Federal Government, we are still likely to get the same ghastly stuff.

•

An 81-year-old Ottawa citizen has appeared in court on his 148th charge of drunkeness since 1896. Water wagon enthusiasts will hold the view that he would now be much older if he had led a more temperate life.

•

An Ottawa veterinary college official suggests that cows offer a good example in the matter of ideal living, with their 8 hours a day eating, 8 hours of chewing the cud and 8 hours of rest. But we can't all be politicians.

•

A Toronto editor writes: "The employment situation would be solved if women restricted their jobs to those for which a man, by nature or inclination, is incompetent." As a loving wife and mother, for instance, he's an absolute duffer.

•

The sun spots are diminishing, says a Toronto paper, and radio reception should show a marked improvement. The bad attack of static we had the other night must have been just another of those radio comedians.

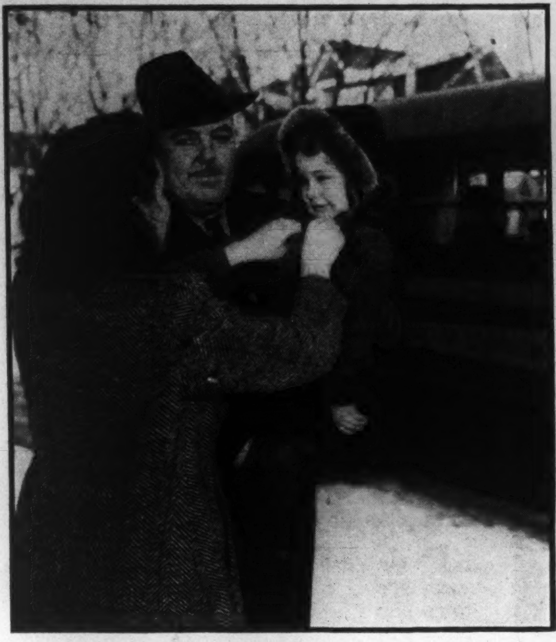
•

A Canadian art journal assures us that it is a fascinating hobby to collect old mugs. Thanks, but we will continue trying to be happy with the one we've got.

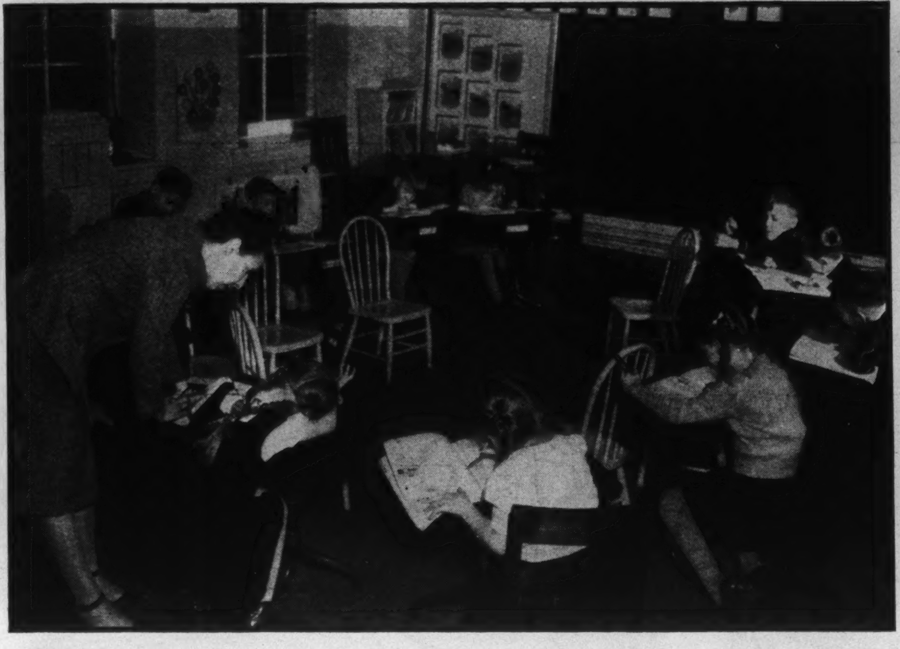
•

Our niece Ettie has written to Mr. Ilsley to ask him why her income tax should not be a deductible expense when making up the form.

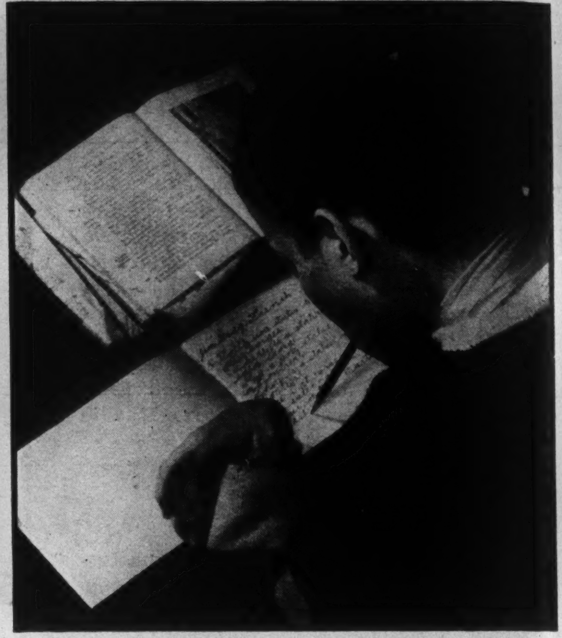
Toronto's Orthopaedic School Unique In Canada



Pretty little Lorraine, aged 7, is carried to the special school bus by its kindly driver.

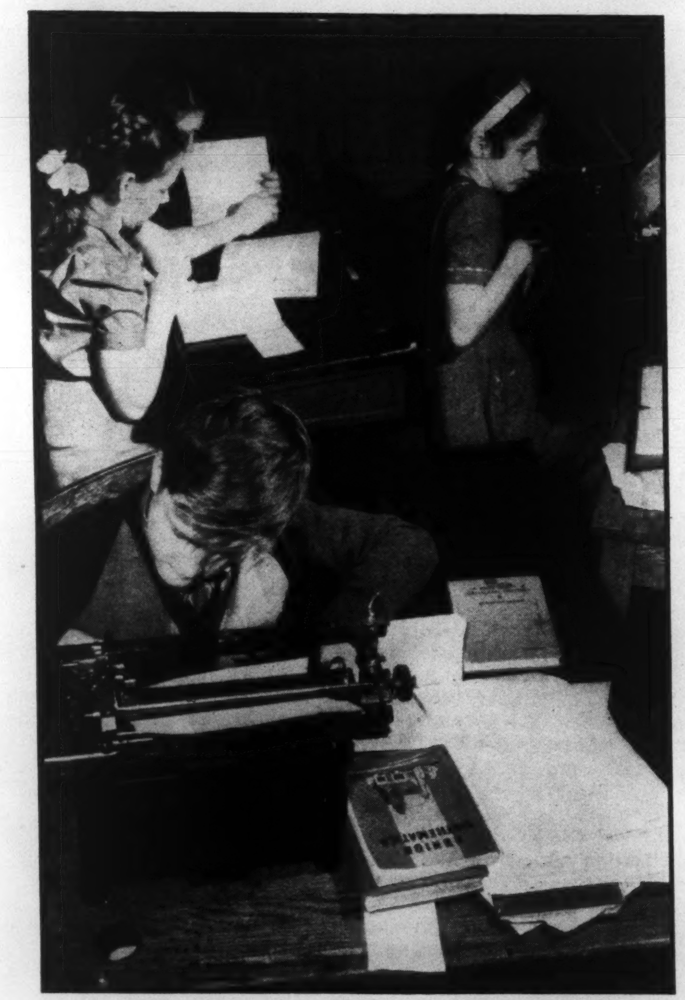


Primary classroom, showing the children using special desks and chairs for writing and spelling exercises. Notice lowered blackboard and low windows.



Jimmy, grade 9, a spastic, can type, but writes with his mouth, as his hands cannot hold a pencil.

Story and Photographs by Gordon H. Jarrett



These children, athetoids (involuntary movements which the will cannot control) are proficient typists, having started when they were in kindergarten.

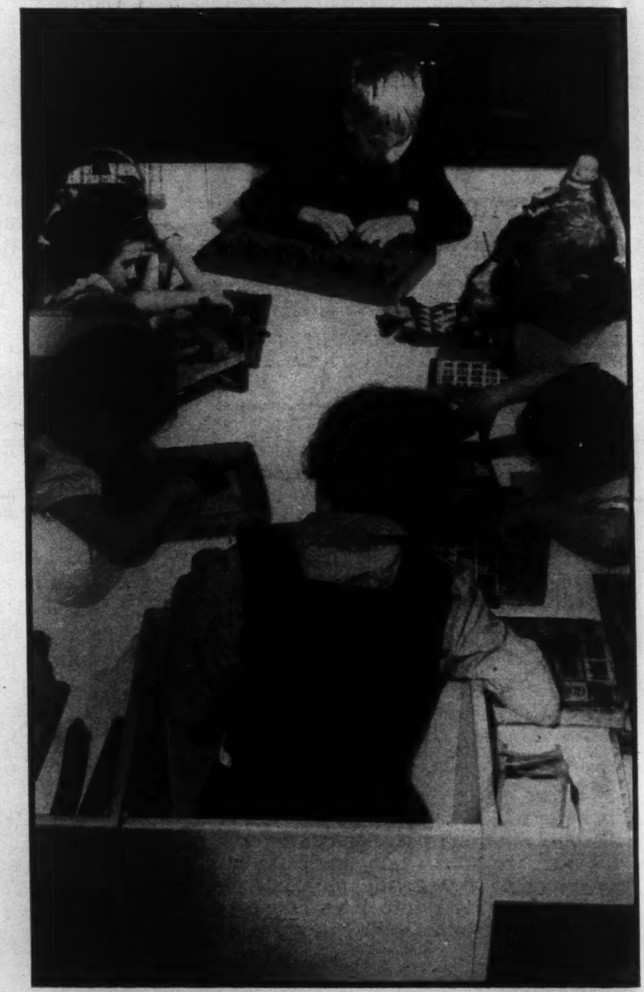
UNIQUE among Canadian schools is Toronto's School For Orthopaedic Children. It is operated by the Board of Education, and there are no fees, the costs being borne by the city taxpayers in general, as an ordinary public school. A few children from outside the city limits attend; the cost of their tuition, etc. is paid to the Toronto board by the local board concerned.

Surveys by the Canadian Council for Crippled Children show there are about 25,000 crippled children in Canada. Many of these are able to attend ordinary schools, the rest must get their education at home, from private tutors, or in special Orthopaedic schools in the United States. In many cases the parents cannot afford this special schooling and the crippled child is further handicapped by a lack of formal education. It was mainly for this reason the special school was founded in Toronto in 1926. It is located in the city's oldest school building, the Wellesley Street School, and occupies one ground-floor section of the building. The entrance to the orthopaedic school is equipped with ramps and handrails so that the children would have less trouble with crutches and wheel chairs.

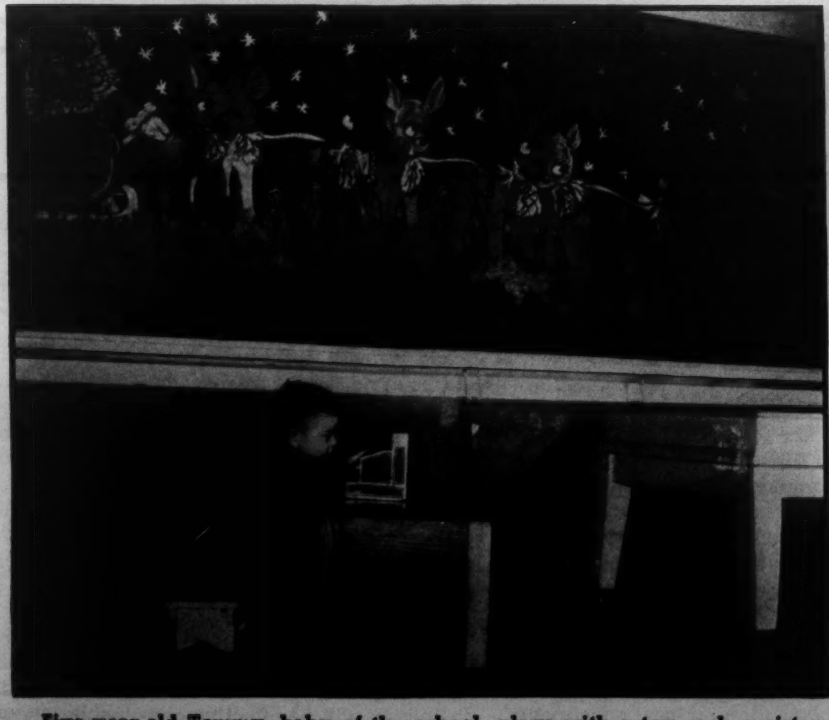
"Readin', Ritin', and Rithmatic", the standard public school curriculum, is the main purpose of this educational institution, but methods of teaching are flexible enough that little crippled bodies may be exercised and trained as well as the mind. Recess and playtime periods for these children mean special toys and apparatus designed to straighten little twisted legs and tiny claw-like hands, and exercise and flex near-atrophied muscle. Of course, some of the abnormalities cannot be cured, or even helped at all, and such cases, as a child born without arms, or without feet, are not subjects for this specialized training. The main object there is to educate and teach the child so that he or she will not be handicapped, except by their physical infirmities.

Great importance is attached to the fact that a crippled child, particularly a cerebral palsied (spastic) one, attending a normal public school is either an object of scorn or pity to the other small fry in the class. In this orthopaedic school, where all are abnormal, no special attention is paid by the others, and the child does not tend to become introvertial, or shy and sullen.

All applicants for admittance to the school must be mentally normal. A surgeon consultant is retained to examine each one and a remedial program recommended. Thus, only those capable of being educated are passed. A nurse is in regular attendance, and there is a matron to Mother the children, dress them, and help them at meal times, etc.

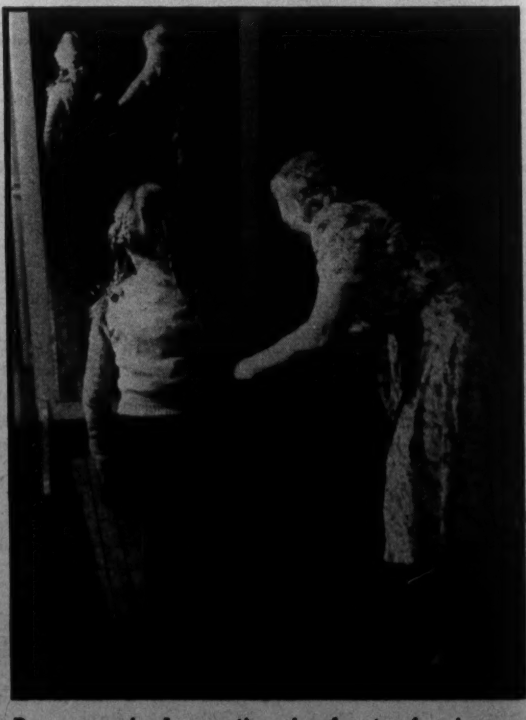


This specially-built work and play table keeps small feet and legs in the proper position and at the same time partially supports the child by the arms.



Five-year-old Tommy, baby of the school, plays with a toy cash register. Chalk mural is by 14-year-old pupil, who learned to sketch in hospital.

Exercises that help relax tense muscles of feet and legs are done to music. The children love to show improvement.



By supervised practice in front of mirror, a child sees how much better proper posture looks.

Canada's Little Theatres Are Staging Comeback

Everyone takes a share in amateur dramatics, from scenery painting to playing leading parts. Here, mounting painted backgrounds on frames.

Early rehearsals are carried out in street clothes in Hamilton's Players' Guild workshop. Taking part in these productions develops poise.

"Snow White", staged this year under the auspices of the Hamilton Teachers' Council, was a special treat for the city's schoolchildren.

"Claudia", this year's Guild production, in the "Ambitious City" was well received. Here: Claudia and David make up after a quarrel.

By Lyn Harrington

ON with the grease-paint! Dust off the properties and con your lines, for the Little Theatre movement is staging a comeback.

The regional drama festivals show signs of being revived this year, and the Dominion Drama Festivals will probably be resumed shortly thereafter. Community playhouses in the west increased their membership during the war, and are prepared to give stiff competition soon as the curtain rises on the festivals.

Though many of the playhouses in eastern Canada went under during the war, London (Ontario) Little Theatre was able to add war charities to its program. Recently with a swollen subscription list, it has purchased a theatre building of its own. Barrie and Guelph in Ontario have revived their little theatre activities. Toronto has formed the Civic Theatre Association which other organizations are eyeing with interest.

A casualty of war in many communities, little theatre groups lost members to the armed forces and the industrial plants. Casts were drastically reduced, but in some cases the remaining members went all-out in support of their clubs. The Players' Guild of Hamilton managed to retain enough members to undertake charitable presentations throughout the war years, raising between five and six thousand dollars in cooperation with its sponsors.

The Hamilton Players' Guild got its start in 1929, offspring of the Garrick Club, said to be the earliest little theatre group on the continent. The opening play, "Dear Brutus," led the way for several stage hits each year up to the present. "Claudia," a recent production, was extremely well-received. Lack of a suitable theatre, the plaint of many a drama group, has been a handicap to the Guild. Cramped quarters in the workshop are not likely to improve during the housing shortage.

That a little theatre can become a definite part of the life of a city is indicated by the readiness of local merchants to loan costumes and furniture. An annual treat for the school children is the production of a children's play under the auspices of the Teachers' Council of Hamilton.

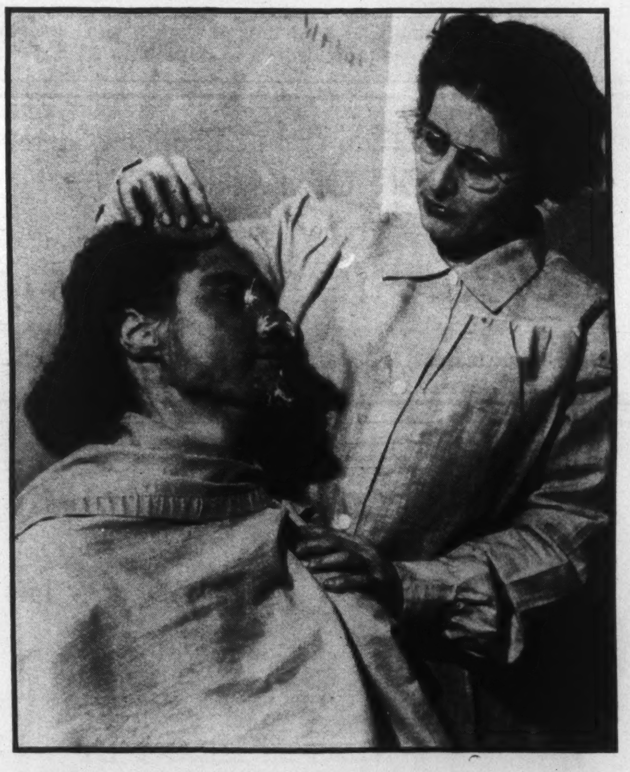
A variety of talent is needed in a little theatre group, and tact may be the most valuable of all. Diplomacy is needed in large doses by the reading and casting committees, for not all would-be performers are potential Katherine Cornells. No play could possibly come on the boards were it not for those unsung workers backstage. Vital indeed are the scenery painters, the costume designers, the prompters, stage-manager and director, publicity man and bookkeeper and even the humble ticket-seller.

Little theatre work provides the first step toward professional work, some former members of the Hamilton Players' Guild have found. Several have graduated to the British stage, others are in radio work on this continent.

With the renaissance of the drama groups, and the construction of theatres in community centres, it is possible that we shall have a network of little theatres across Canada. Perhaps the dream for a National Theatre may yet come true.

Photography by Richard Harrington

Youngsters of high school age, members of the Junior Players' Guild played the dwarfs in "Snow White".



Making up the cast is always important. A bit of putty helps transform a pretty girl into a witch.

Practice makes perfect. The director of the play demonstrates how to handle a tricky bit of business.

And not all the "tips" are professional ones. Here, Claudia's mother shows her how not to shorten pants.

Turkish Crisis Rising Before Iran Settled

By DIMITRI J. TOSEVIC

As Yugoslav journalist and author, this writer lived for various periods in Turkey and the Middle East. There he met many political leaders, professors, journalists and military experts of those troubled countries. His four recognized works were published before the war in various European languages. Two of them are devoted to Turkey and Palestine—"Modern Turkey" and "Palestine in Storm". In 1941 Mr. Tosevic visited Turkey again—but not for long, since German Ambassador von Papen did not like his activities.

In this article he analyzes the recent claims of Russia to the eastern Turkish borderland territory, shows why the U.S., Britain and Canada should be concerned in the outcome.

TWO events of the past week have added the Turkish question to that of Iran, in the growing Middle Eastern crisis. The Soviets finally have presented in a diplomatic note to Ankara the claims to the eastern Turkish borderland territory which they have been talking up in their press for several months. And the United States has announced a cruise by the great battleship *Missouri,* with attendant warships, to Turkish waters.

Ostensibly the *Missouri* has the mission of carrying the coffin of the former Turkish ambassador to the United States, who died in 1944. But the thinness of this diplomatic excuse will be seen through readily by everyone concerned, noting that the announcement of the naval visit to the Dardanelles comes immediately on top of stern statements by Byrnes, Harriman and Bedell Smith about the "line" of American interest which Soviet Russia must not cross.

Key State

Turkey is by far the strongest and most important of the countries which have, so far, become involved in the Middle Eastern crisis. It is, in fact, the key state of that region, just as Yugoslavia was the key state in the Soviet campaign for domination of the Balkans. In the much weaker state of Iran, the Soviet success in separating and consolidating under its control the rich northern province of Azerbaijan has come fairly easily. The Soviets are under no illusion that Turkey will prove such ready prey, and so have proceeded with greater caution and subtlety.

If they can gain a concession on the strip of borderland, the next concession on the Dardanelles will come more easily, and the third concession, a pro-Soviet government in Ankara which will break its treaty with Britain, will then follow automatically.

Soviet demands on Turkey for bases on the Dardanelles were first made in the autumn of 1939. Failing the acquiescence of the Turks, Molotov sought the agreement of the Germans, on his visit to Berlin in November 1940. Direct pressure was again applied to the Turkish Government within a few days of the final defeat of Germany. All governments concerned knew about this, but the question was only brought out into the open by the Moscow press, in the midst of the foreign ministers' conference there last December.

Two intellectuals of the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic were used to advance the claim. "We appeal to world opinion about the situation of our ancient land seized by Turkey. We are not talking about some small territorial dispute. This concerns the seized cradle of our people—a crime which has cut in two our living national body. The Georgian people must get back their lands."

Quick Reaction

The Turkish reaction was prompt and firm. General Karakebir, who had been in charge of this sector after the last war, said over the radio: "When we entered Kars and Ardahan in 1920, the Russians had already withdrawn to their own soil. The Russian delegate Ganteski, who signed the Kars Treaty, specifically stated at that time, 'We recognize Turkish rights, and invite other European nations to recognize them as well.'"

More vehement was the well-known editor Yalman, in *Vatan.* "Turkey is not Czechoslovakia," he warned. "A partial Russian occupation of our soil will mean eventual domination and ultimate death. But the Russians cannot split our unity with their old methods because we know their game and will not be duped. They must realize that any shot fired on the Turko-Soviet border may become the first shot in World War III, because all nations are bound to awaken to the fact that the Soviet appetite sets only Trafalgar Square and Times Square as its final limit."

The modern Turkey which gives such a bold answer to the Soviet colossus is only the remnant of a great empire that once stretched to the gates of Vienna, to Tripoli, and to Aden. But it is a stronger, tougher, more enlightened state, composed almost wholly of Turkish nationals.

I had the opportunity myself of watching the phenomenal transformation through which the country was forced by Kemal Ataturk—whom I also knew personally. With a tremendous wrench the country was pulled out of the sleepy past into the turbulent present. One of Kemal's greatest achievements was an increase of literacy greater than that so widely publicized in Soviet Russia. Before 1914 over 90 per cent of Turkish adults were illiterate. By 1940, almost everyone in the country up to age 30 could read and write.

Wiles and Intimidation

To win over this smaller but stronger Turkey, with her vital strategic position, the Germans exerted all their wiles and intimidation without avail during the recent war. This too I experienced myself, for I was expelled from the country in 1940, for pro-Allied activity, on the personal intervention of von Papen, one of the twenty-four now sitting in the dock at Nuremberg.

In champagne parties, bribes and handsomely illustrated propaganda, it is estimated, the Germans spent several million dollars during this period. They did succeed in one-half of their job—in keeping Turkey from joining our side. But they failed utterly to bring Turkey in on their side. It is doubtful whether they would have succeeded even as much as they did, if it had not been for the threatening position which they held in Bulgaria, right next to the Straits and Istanbul.

Although she did not fight alongside us, it is necessary to recall, as Mr. Churchill has done on occasion, the positive services which Turkey nevertheless performed for the Allied cause. She prevented the Germans from getting through to Syria, Palestine and Iraq at a time when Britain's strength in this region was barely sufficient to turn Rommel back from Suez.

Her second service was in preventing the Germans from taking a shortcut through to the southern approaches of the Baku oilfield, at a time when Hitler's armies were hammering at the Caucasus.

It would seem, in short, that Turkey's record in the war has been such that the United Nations would find a strong interest in leaving the guardianship of the strategic Dardanelles in her hands, and in guar-

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anteeing Turkey's full independence for this task.

Big power rivalry over the Straits is a long story. Just to go back to the last war, there was the secret treaty made between Russia, Britain and France in March, 1915, conceding Constantinople and the Straits to Russia as a prize of Allied victory. Britain was brought to yield on this point, which her diplomacy had defended for a century, by the urgent need to keep Russia in the war against Germany. It was, in fact, a remarkable parallel to the Teheran and Yalta concessions made in this war.

Such "imperialistic" dealings were, however, immediately renounced and exposed by Lenin's government, which, on the contrary, made a treaty of friendship with Kemal's Turkish Nationalist Government, created out of the fierce struggle against British, French and Greek forces.

Ironical Situation

It was expressly admitted by the Bolsheviks at that time that Kars and Ardahan were "Turkish territory." And one of the ironies of the claim of the Georgian intellectuals today is that the only Georgians living in this disputed territory are some 15,000 former Social Democrats who fled Georgia when the Red Army came in and smashed their government.

The years that followed this settlement with Russia, the years 1923-35, were as quiet and peaceful as those from 1911-23 had been full of crises and wars. Greece and Turkey repaired their relations by 1930. The Ankara Government also entered into closer relations with the Balkan states. Turkey, Greece, Rumania and Yugoslavia concluded the so-called Balkan Entente (Feb. 9, 1934).

During the war Turkey remained neutral, as we know. So did Soviet Russia—for as long as she could. Let us compare the action of these two neutrals.

In September, 1939, in a war precipitated by "neutral" Russia's pact with Hitler, Stalin's forces invaded and occupied Poland to the Curzon Line. In 1940, while still "neutral," Russia subtracted Moldavia and Bukovina from Rumania, and added the Karelo-Finnish republic to the U.S.S.R. On August 3, 1940, while still "neutral," Russia added Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia to the U.S.S.R. On June 22, 1941, Germany declared war on Russia and invaded the country. It was the high tide of Naziism.

During 1940 Hitler offered to neutral Turkey the opportunity to occupy part of Bulgaria and Greece (Thrace and Romelia). Neutral Turkey didn't accept. When German troops approached Moscow and Leningrad, Germany again asked Turkey to invade the Caucasus, once part of the Turkish Empire. Neutral Turkey again refused. When Axis troops reached the Egyptian frontier, Hitler's ambassador, von Papen, for the third time urged the Turkish Government to occupy the Mosul oil fields of Iraq and Syria. Neutral Turkey refused for the third time.

Only Turkey

In 1946, the picture from the Soviet viewpoint is very satisfactory. All the areas claimed by Moscow have been reconquered, on the Baltic, the Adriatic and the Black Sea. Bulgaria and Rumania are occupied and Yugoslavia is under the control of the communist partisans. Iran, the ancient inimicable Persia, is helpless against the Kremlin and, by the Pact of Teheran, Iran's railways and ports are open for the Soviet's passage to the Indian Ocean. Now there is only Turkey to block the way to a conquest of the Mediterranean and Africa.

After what has happened in these two World Wars, Canadian readers must realize that today distance is no real protection; that every small war can at any moment become a great war in which Canada too, for one or another reason, must fight. But a war in Turkey cannot be a small war because behind Turkey is Iraq with her oil and British investments; and the Eastern door of Iraq is the Persian Gulf and the road to India. Behind Turkey lie the Suez Canal, Gibraltar, North and East Africa. Those are the real reasons why Canadian readers must be interested in Turkey, the key to the Near East.

Yugoslavia, the key to the Balkans, has been lost because Canada, Great Britain and the United States considered it a "local" incident and decided to leave it to Russia who was close by. In other words, we did the same thing as we did with Austria in 1938, and with Czechoslovakia. When we lost all those strategic points we realized that Hitler's dictatorship demanded more and more and we found it necessary in the end to fight him.

Because we have had these recent experiences of a similar nature we must now watch and discuss carefully from every angle the moves of Soviet Russia as a totalitarian country. I am frankly convinced that if, from 1933 to 1939, the great part of the world press, radio commentators, religious dignitaries, did not appease Hitler's Germany there would never have been a World War II.

Let us now heed the voices being raised, Churchill's, Byrnes', and Bevin's, against appeasement of Russian expansionism.

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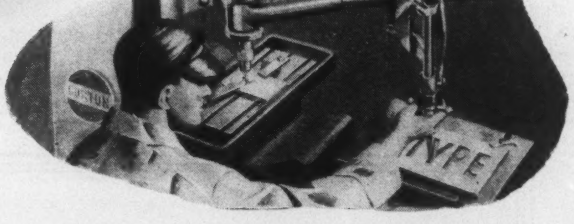

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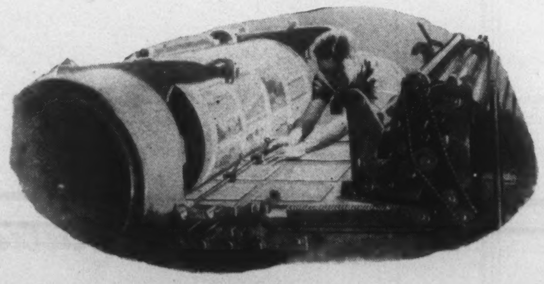

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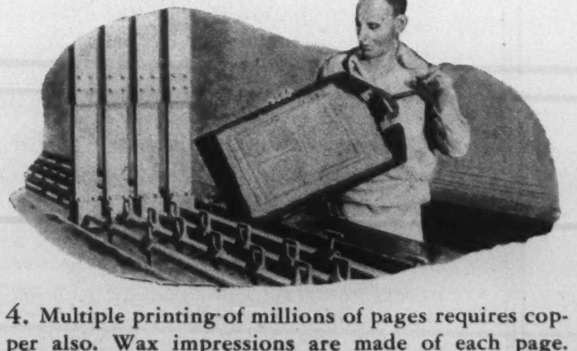

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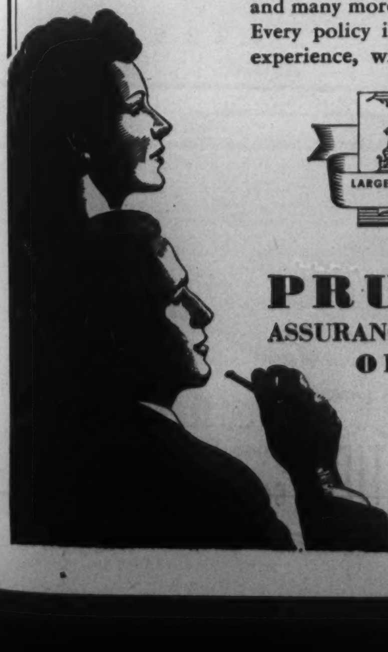

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OTTAWA LETTER

Loan to Britain Helps Guarantee Canada's 1946-7 Export Target

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

ASSUMING that Congress approves the British loan, and that the Canadian-British financial agreement announced last week is ratified by Parliament—the latter is virtually certain—we have taken a big stride toward solution of our external trade problems for the next two or three years.

The $1,250,000,000 loan to Britain, combined with the Export Credits already approved for members of the United Nations, creates a $2,000,000,000 pool of credits to be drawn upon over the next two or three years, to finance the sale abroad of Canadian foods, raw materials and manufactured goods. Remembering that the "target" set by the White Paper a year ago for full employment and a high national income was an export level of $1,750,000,000 annually, we need have no great anxiety that this level will be attained both in 1946 and 1947. Indeed, it is safe to predict that the figure for 1946 will be substantially higher than the target, and that the total in either year will be limited by the availability of Canadian products rather than by financial limitations. We could obviously be selling much larger quantities of Canadian wheat and flour, wood pulp and paper, to various countries right now, especially Latin America, if we had any to allocate.

One of the valuable features of the new arrangements between Britain on the one hand and the United States and Canada on the other—again assuming that Congress ratifies the former—is one which is difficult to make very significant to the layman, but which is actually of great practical importance in the management of our external trade relations. That is the provision under the new agreements that Canada's surpluses of sterling can be freely converted into United States dollars.

It is an old familiar story to students of Canada's external trade—but still not generally understood across Canada—that our relations with the British Commonwealth and the United States follow a persistent pattern. We always run a surplus of pounds sterling and a deficit of United States dollars. Britain and the remainder of the sterling bloc tend to buy much more from us than we do from them, and we buy much more from the United States than it buys from us. This latter feature is aggravated by the heavy U. S. investments in Canada, for which we have to find dividends and interest. In spite of the fact that we have been a "creditor" nation on current account ever since 1933, we are still a "debtor" nation on capital account. It is necessary for us to find about $200 millions in foreign exchange annually to settle our dividend and interest obligations abroad before we can begin to apply our foreign exchange to settle for imports.

In pre-war days, Canada's sterling balances were freely convertible into United States dollars, so that the average Canadian never knew that any problem of U. S. exchange existed. But early in the war we began to get into serious trouble, because the old system of multilateral settlements was interrupted. Our war expansion stepped up our buying in the United States, and we had to place our transactions in U. S. dollars under strict control.

Situation Eased in 1941

It will be recalled that the Hyde Park Agreement of April, 1941, eased the situation materially. But we entered the postwar period with no assurance that the problem would not again mount to grave proportions in the early future. This feature of the new Anglo-American and Anglo-Canadian agreements comes, therefore, as a major relief.

Only the round figures of the complicated arithmetic involved in a postwar settlement between Canada and Britain were published in the statement last week. In the debate which a resolution to ratify the agreement will precipitate in the House, Mr. Ilsley will no doubt sketch in more of the detail.

By cutting the outstanding balance of British indebtedness on current account, largely accumulated since the abrupt end of Mutual Aid on September 2nd, 1945, from $300 millions to $150 millions, the Government has gone a long way to answer the criticism at the time that our strict adherence to the letter of the agreement (ending Mutual Aid the very day hostilities were officially over) lacked courtesy and consideration. And, cancelling the $425 millions which Britain still owed this country on account of the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan, we very properly listed this as deferred Mutual Aid.

There will be criticism of the terms of the loan, on quite contradictory grounds. It will be said that we are unwarrantably loaning money at considerably less than cost, to a country wealthy enough to meet the going rates. On the other side, the Government will be criticized because the terms were not made even more favorable: indeed, there is some small amount of sentiment for a loan completely free of interest.

Terms are Compromise

Actually, as so often happens, the terms represent a compromise which the Government hopes will be politically acceptable to the Canadian people as a whole. As Sir Wilfrid Eady put it, in his press conference just before leaving, such an agreement can hardly meet the entire views of both sides at once. Like the barrel of beer sent out by the builder to the workmen engaged in putting up a house, it was "just right." "If the beer had been any better, we shouldn't have been given it; if it had been any worse, we couldn't have drunk it."

It is, of course, a very large sum for Canada to be loaning, and it must all come out of Canadian resources and Canadian labor. The money to finance British purchases, so far as they are met out of the loan, must come from Canadian lenders or taxpayers, in order that Canadian farmers, workers and manufacturers be reimbursed for their efforts.

On either a per capita basis or a comparison of national incomes, it is a much larger loan than that which the United States is proposing to make. The Canadian loan is one-third of the U. S. loan in dollars (a little less, allowing for the current exchange rate); but as a percentage of national income, it is five or six times as great. Very few people in the United States, fully aware as they are of the magnitude of Lend-Lease to Britain, realize that on a per capita basis, or on a national income basis, Canada's Mutual Aid was substantially higher. Adding together the contributions made during the war, the further gifts made during the negotiation of the current agreement, the extension of the $700 millions loan for another five years without interest, the total is most impressive.

Few Canadians, remembering our debt to the plain people of Britain, or aware how our commercial life and prosperity hinge on the welfare of Britain in the postwar world, will feel that it is a dollar too high.

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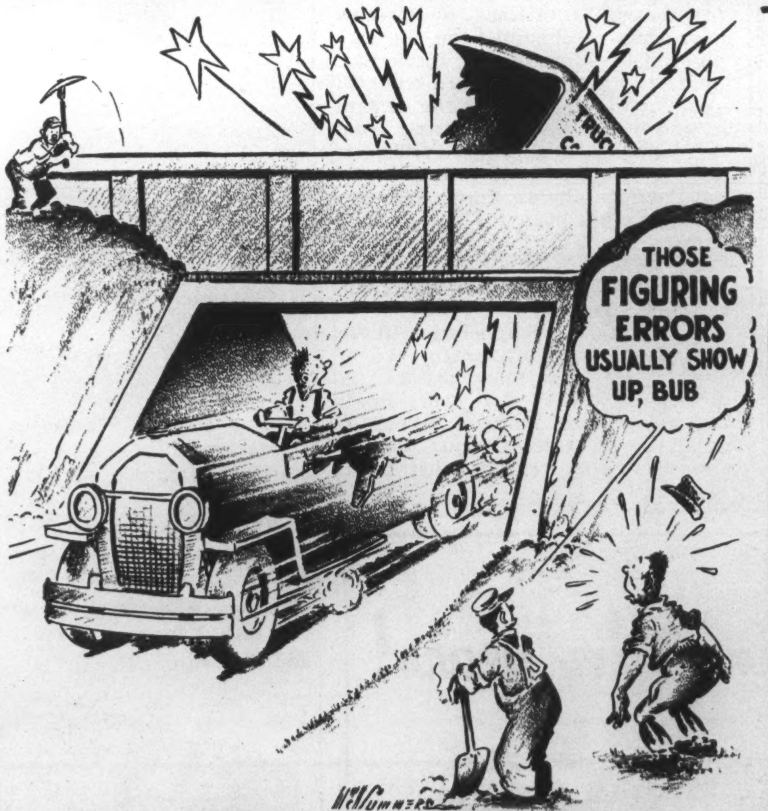
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1848 *

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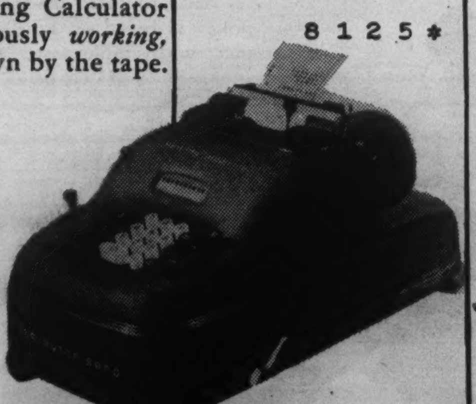

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FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

Deportation Orders Can Involve Big Constitutional Problems

By B. K. SANDWELL

CONSTITUTIONAL questions are neither easy to write about nor easy to read about. They are however pretty important, and citizens who take their citizenship seriously should not run away from them because they are not easy.

The questions raised by the Orders-in-Council for the deportation of certain persons of Japanese race in Canada involve several most important constitutional problems, and the opinions of the seven Justices of the Supreme Court concerning them deserve the most careful consideration, because there is involved the whole problem of the right of the sovereign authority to expel and to deprive of citizenship, without trial and against his will, and indeed without any specific charge of misconduct, a person who has enjoyed domicile and rights of citizenship, and one who has enjoyed these not only by gift, through the process of naturalization, but by birth. For this reason we make no apology for devoting a rather large amount of space to a subject which will require of the reader quite a lot of careful attention.

The questions at issue in the Supreme Court reference fall under two heads: the right of deportation, and the right of denaturalization. The persons affected by the deportation proposal fall into four classes, two of which are not affected by the denaturalization proposal. The first three classes have one factor in common; they all consist of persons who signed applications for deportation and failed to withdraw them within certain prescribed periods. The fourth class consists of wives and children of such signers, who did not themselves sign anything. The signatures are claimed by the government to constitute not only an undertaking to be deported, but also an evidence of disaffection towards Canada.

Four Categories

The four classes are (1) born Canadian nationals of male sex, of female sex and unmarried, and over sixteen years, (2) naturalized Canadians of the same kind, (3) Japanese nationals resident in Canada, and (4) the wife and the children under sixteen of any member of these classes. All are declared by the Orders-in-Council to be deportable, and (2) and (4) to be liable to denaturalization; (1) and (3) cannot be denaturalized.

Class (1), born Canadian nationals, are not ordered to be deported unless they both applied for deportation and abstained from withdrawing the application until the time of the making of the order for deportation. The correct term for the expulsion of a born national is exile, and it was at one time common as a penalty for certain forms of misconduct duly proved in court. The Chief Justice and the two concurring Justices Kerwin and Taschereau are extremely frank about this matter of exile. Dealing with the argument that, since no provision can be made for loss of Canadian nationality by a natural born British subject when deported, there would be nothing to prevent him from immediately reentering Canada, they say: "It is sufficient to point out that once such person is expelled from the country and sent to Japan *under the arrangements made with General MacArthur,* it is inconceivable that any practical difficulty can ever arise." They go on to say that exile without loss of nationality is "not unknown" in the history of England — to which one can only add that in the recent history of England it must be somewhat rare. The authors of this argument appear to place great reliance upon the ability of General MacArthur to keep persons of Canadian nationality in Japan whether they like it or not.

The fact that no deportation orders have yet been made and that revocation is permitted up to the time that such an order is made, however, somewhat removes this class from a practical discussion, since it is highly possible that all those who object to going to Japan will have withdrawn their applications before any orders are made.

Two important dissenting opinions maintain the right of the Canadian-born to refuse to leave Canada even without the condition of having revoked their applications. Justice Kellock holds that there can be no exile "in the case of citizens who have committed no offense, and as to whom there is no charge, no trial and no conviction." The consent of Japan, made through Gen. MacArthur, is to "repatriation" only; "No country is under any obligation to receive the natural born citizens of another country." The Canadian letter to MacArthur uses the term "deport" only for aliens in Canada; and the term "repatriate" which is used for all other cases can have no application to natural born Canadian citizens.

Essential Condition Lacking

Justice Rand holds that exile is now "a legislative and executive impossibility." "It is an act envisaging the violation of the sovereign rights of another state by invasion of its territory." The Order fails to recite that the expulsion of these persons is deemed necessary or advisable for peace and good government, and therefore "the essential condition of the provision for compulsion is lacking."

(2) Japanese who have been naturalized as Canadians. The three concurring Justices hold that the British Nationality Act of 1918 was not adopted by Canada and has never applied to Canada. They seem to make the right of deportation somewhat dependent upon the right of denaturalization, which seems odd in view of the fact that they have declared for the right of deportation even for born Canadians. This, however, may be because they had to deal with the claim that the Orders are repugnant to the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, which apparently does not deal with born Canadians. They admit, however, that "The loss of the quality of a British subject, resulting from the deportation and the denaturalization .... must be read, of course, to mean the cessation of the privileges of a British subject only in so far as Canada is concerned." This seems to have the fantastic result that persons who became British subjects by a Canadian act of naturalization can cease to be Canadians, be expelled from Canada and turned over to the government of Japan, and yet continue to be British subjects for all purposes external to Canada.

Justice Kellock holds that if the British Nationality Act was not actually adopted by Canada the Canadian Parliament did "the same thing in another way"; therefore in the case of persons naturalized in Canada Parliament cannot revoke naturalization except under the terms of the Imperial Act. It can, however, interfere with the rights and liabilities flowing from such status, including the right to reside in Canada. The Order is therefore invalid only in so far as it provides for loss of status of a British subject. This does not seem to differ greatly from the Chief Justice's view that the effect of the Order is limited to withdrawal of the privileges of a British subject "only in so far as Canada is concerned."

Justice Rand makes a special exception for persons naturalized into British subjectship by the action of another British nation, a case which is not distinguished in the Orders. He does not, however, seem to push this distinction to any conclusion, for he fails to mention this class in his summing up, and says in his main argument, "I am unable to say that the failure in revocation of naturalization is of such a nature as to affect the operation of Order 7355" providing for deportation. Justices Estey and Hudson also agree in hanging the deportation right on the denaturalization right, and find adequate ground for denaturalization in the signature of the request for deportation.

Clear Case

(3) There is no disagreement as to the right to deport Japanese subjects resident in Canada, and of course no question of denaturalizing them since they have never been naturalized.

(4) In the matter of the wives and families, from whom there has been no request for deportation, the three concurring Justices are alone in maintaining the validity of the Order. They inquire, somewhat irrelevantly, what kind of consent by the children would have any value, and they hold that the Governor-in-Council "deemed it necessary" to include this class among the deportees although no mention of them is made in the preamble to the deportation Order. The compulsory nature of the operation is carefully masked by phraseology such as: "As to both children and wives, it was apparently considered advisable that the Minister should have power to expend the sums mentioned in paragraph 7 in a desire to keep families together." (Nobody has ever questioned the desirability of spending money to keep families together; it is the use of compulsion to transfer families together to Japan when some of them want to remain in Canada that is the object of the attack.)

The other four Justices provide an effective rebuttal to this argument. They point out that there is no recital that this expulsion is advisable or necessary; Justice Rand adds that "the most suggested was that it was advisable to the peace and welfare of individual families, but that purpose does not seem to be among the objects of Parliament's delegation of legislative power to the government." Justice Estey points out that the scope of the Order would include wives who might have been born in Canada, and might still retain their British citizenship and desire to remain here.

Difference of Opinion

The question of denaturalizing persons of Japanese race who have been naturalized as British subjects was necessarily dealt with in close connection with their deportation, and most of the considerations put forward have been discussed under that head. There seems to be a grave difference of opinion as to whether the British Nationality Act is binding on Canada or not, but it is difficult to see how Canadian naturalization can confer the status of British subject, nor how Canadian denaturalization can revoke it, "except upon the terms of the Imperial Act" (Kellock). The three concurring Justices and Justice Hudson base the power to denaturalize on the power to naturalize, but they limit it to the cancellation of the privileges of British subjects "only in so far as Canada is concerned".

The three concurring Justices rule out the British Nationality Act. Justice Hudson makes no mention of it. Justice Estey apparently regards it as operative only in cases where naturalization was granted by another British government than Canada, and feels that he can rely upon the Canadian government "to respect any statutory obligations which it has assumed toward other component parts of the Commonwealth." Justice Kellock relies upon the Imperial Act, considers that the ground upon which revocation is based in Order 7355 "is not available under the terms of the Act in question", and thinks that the Order is invalid in so far as it purports to revoke naturalization. Justice Rand takes the same view.

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*Introduction to the photo story in The Standard March 2, 1946 issue on

"Bonheur d'Occasion"

Fenced in by smokestacks and textile mills, the St. Henri district of Montreal sprawls crookedly from the Lachine Canal to well-to-do Westmount. Near the center is a ginger-bread-decorated railway station, for St. Henri was once a self-governed community, the center of a thriving leather industry. Only when Montreal grew around it did the town give up its municipal rights. Behind the station, Montreal seems to dip down then steeply slope up to Mount Royal. A line of church spires divides the district from the rest of the city.

Nearly 95 percent of the people are French-Canadian; the remainder predominantly Irish. When there is work to be had, the young girls and boys go into cotton mills and tobacco factories. Most of the men work in two large railway car manufacturing plants.

Gabrielle Roy's "Bonheur d' Occasion" is laid in this area. The title, impossible to translate literally, means chance happiness, happiness you might achieve by accident.

Little known to English-speaking readers, Gabrielle Roy was born in St. Boniface, Manitoba. She taught school in the west for several years, saved her money and went to Europe five years before the war broke out.

Youngest child of a family of eight, she was teased rather than encouraged when she began writing, but had no serious opposition.

In London, she studied at the Guildhall School of Music and Drama, but gave it up for freelance writing, to the despair of her friends and family. The Paris weekly, Je Suis Partout, published a series of articles on Canada, and somewhat to her surprise, she found she could support herself.

Back in Canada in 1939, she did the odd French radio script, wrote a series on Canadian ethnical groups another on the Alaskan highway, as well as a survey of Quebec. "Astounding as it may seem," she says, "I have managed to live on my writing."

It was not, however, a luxurious living. Her room in lower Westmount, overlooked St. Henri. Lonely and with time on her hands, she began walking down to the district every day, became fascinated by its character and people. Her book about them is clear and sensible, and probably the most authentic picture of the working class to come out of Canada.

St. Henri, having languished through eight years of extremely hard times, welcomed the war. Azarius Lacasse, father of a large, undernourished family, joins the army as a way out of a situation he can no longer cope with. His son enlists for somewhat the same reason. Real victim is his wife, Rose-Anna. Traditional link between the French-Canadian peasant and unhappy city dweller, she sees the family breaking down and tries hopelessly to prevent the inevitable. When she unwillingly realizes that the allowances from her son's and husband's pay will lift the family to a half-decent income level, she is completely beaten.

Miss Roy makes the point that to the working class, war meant jobs and food. It is significant that Emmanuel, the only figure who tries to justify war on moral or intellectual grounds, is the weakest character in the book. Rejecting one theory after another, he still never hits on the idea that Canada went to war to save herself from fascism. When he goes overseas just after Dunkirk, he is still looking for a reason, and his thinking is poor and floundering. In his relationships with people, he is the eternal fall guy.

"Bonheur d'Occasion" is now being translated by Reynal & Hitchcock, in New York, and should appear in English by September. Part of a new upsurge in French-Canadian writing, it was greeted enthusiastically by the French press when first published here last summer.

The Standard

231 St. James St. W., Montreal

*Sensing the unusual public interest in this new book, and the Canadian girl who wrote it, The Standard published a 7-page photo story in its rotogravure section on March 9th, that graphically described the book. These photos were especially posed by MRT actors for the Standard, in the St. Henri District, the locale of the story. This modern technique of telling a story with pictures is one more reason why The Standard is eagerly bought and read in more than 200,000 Canadian homes from coast to coast!

THE LIGHTER SIDE

Nobody Knows What Goes On In The Private Minds of Cats

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

NINE-TENTHS of the time, Amy, our big, brindled Persian cat, passes her life in a state of pure non-existence, lying heaped in her favorite chair, dreamlessly asleep. During her waking life, however, her behavior has always been irrational, even in a cat. She takes no interest in catnip, mice or rolling marbles, but she is fascinated by strangers and will uncoil from her chair and hurl herself across the room into their laps without a moment's warning. Then if they make the mistake of responding to the demonstration, she is quite capable of sinking her teeth in the hand that is caressing her. She ignores the children, but when they spread out the evening paper on the floor, she usually climbs down from her chair to sit on the comic section. I can never decide whether her waking behavior is motivated by witlessness or malignancy, or by a combination of both.

"It's because we had her fixed," I heard one of the children explain to Mrs. Potter, the cleaning woman, whose thumb Amy had casually clawed for venturing too near her chair. "She can't have any babies and that makes her mad all the time."

Fixed or not, Amy is still highly attractive to the neighboring tom-cats. When male visitors come round, however, she merely stares at them blankly through the window—she can outstare anything on earth. One morning I came down to find three tom-cats posed, each on a sill of the bay window and glaring in at Amy. One was black, one was yellow, and one was a raddled Persian, but they were all alike in their expression of male urgency and in the immobility that was betrayed only by faintly twitching tails. Amy sat in one of the dining-room chairs with her paws tucked neatly under her chest, staring at this interesting triptych without the faintest sign of either excitement or hostility. After a while she stared them down and they climbed down and went away, shrugging their haunches.

Amy has no affections, though she has a few partialities based on self-interest—she rarely claws me, for instance, since I am the one who feeds her. Towards her own kind she is chilly and conservative. She is uneasy with kittens, and though she wouldn't hurt them, she dislikes them. She is, in fact, a lady in the worst sense of the word.

By contrast, Mousie, the shabby little Maltese who somehow got herself adopted into our household three years ago, is the perfect cat-incarnation of that rather irritating convention, the prostitute with the heart of gold. Mousie will go out on the back fence with anything that climbs or stalks and she brings home her earnings in the shape of two or three batches of kittens a year, which she idolizes. True to type she is a complete bourgeois at heart. She washes her children endlessly and always feeds them before she feeds herself, selecting the largest piece of liver from the saucer and carrying it upstairs to serve from one of the bedspreads; for she likes them to have nice surroundings. She is as showily sacrificial as a screen-mother, always giving her children the very best and keeping anything that is left over for herself.

AT THE same time it has never occurred to her to give up her way of life for the sake of her children. When the kittens are very young she simply goes into a double-shift, working the back yards at night, then hurrying home in the morning to wash and tend her family and snatch a meal and forty winks. Then she is usually off again on a witches' dance across the back-fences.

At first she was fiercely hostile to Amy, whom she suspected of designs on her family. When she found that Amy felt nothing towards her kittens but a faint spinsterly aversion, she relaxed, and before long the two found it possible to live civilly in the same house, with a firm chalk-line of respectability drawn between them, which neither had any interest in crossing. For a while they would rear back and curse when they met each other, but even the curses grew more and more perfunctory, and in the end they appeared to arrive at a working arrangement by which each assumed that the other no longer existed.

Sometimes Mousie's kittens made the mistake of clambering up the chair-frill into Amy's favorite seat and nuzzling trustingly into her furry flank. They seldom did it twice. Amy would snarl, cuff them irritably, and then get up and turn her back. Ozzie, however, wasn't so easily discouraged. He was a small white kitten, lively and scatter-brained, and he couldn't get it into his cotton-batting head that he was being rejected. When Amy turned her back he would simply skip to the other side and advance with a menacing side-ways movement. "Wanna make something of it?" Then Amy would get up, stretch herself, and climb out of reach to the top of the victrola.

ONE day she jumped down to the centre of the floor instead. Ozzie followed her and the two went suddenly into an unrehearsed cat ballet. Ozzie would advance sidewise on a *pas de chat* and Amy, reared on her points, would whirl and swoop and vanish into the wings with Ozzie flying after her. It lasted until Ozzie caught sight of a patch of sunlight across the floor and went over to capture it. Then Amy climbed back into her chair and went asleep.

Amy's second experiment in common-cat experience came a night or two later and was even more unexpected than her first. A cat chorus had been going on for hours on the side veranda, ignored by Mousie who was enjoying one of her rare spells of strict domesticity. Amy, who had been asleep on the lower shelf of the tea-wagon, uncoiled suddenly and hurtled towards the back door. She waited a moment; then she let out a yowl which came from some atavistic depth and had only one significance. I let her out and there was a short interval of silence, followed by wild whoops of welcome from the back-fence.

The noise went on most of the night. It would sink at times to a mutter, then rise on a crescendo till it culminated in a cat-fight finale, with Amy's voice rising fierce and exultant above all the rest. Whatever was happening out there, I knew she was giving as good as she got.

When I opened the back door in the morning she crawled in close to the ground and lay under the refrigerator waiting for her breakfast. The expression on her face, bleary yet complacent, couldn't have been more readable. "My God, what a party!" said Amy's face looking up from the floor.

She finished her breakfast just as Mousie appeared, prim and quaker-grey. Amy advanced to her and for a moment or two they stood nose to nose. I waited for the customary hiss, but there was no sound, and not even a quiver of tail or whiskers. What was passing between them at last was feminine recognition and strict communication. When the conversation was concluded Amy shrugged off to the living-room. Ozzie leapt at her from under the chair frill but she cuffed him off with the absent-minded patience which the young recognize as final. Then she heaped herself in the chair and went dreamlessly asleep.

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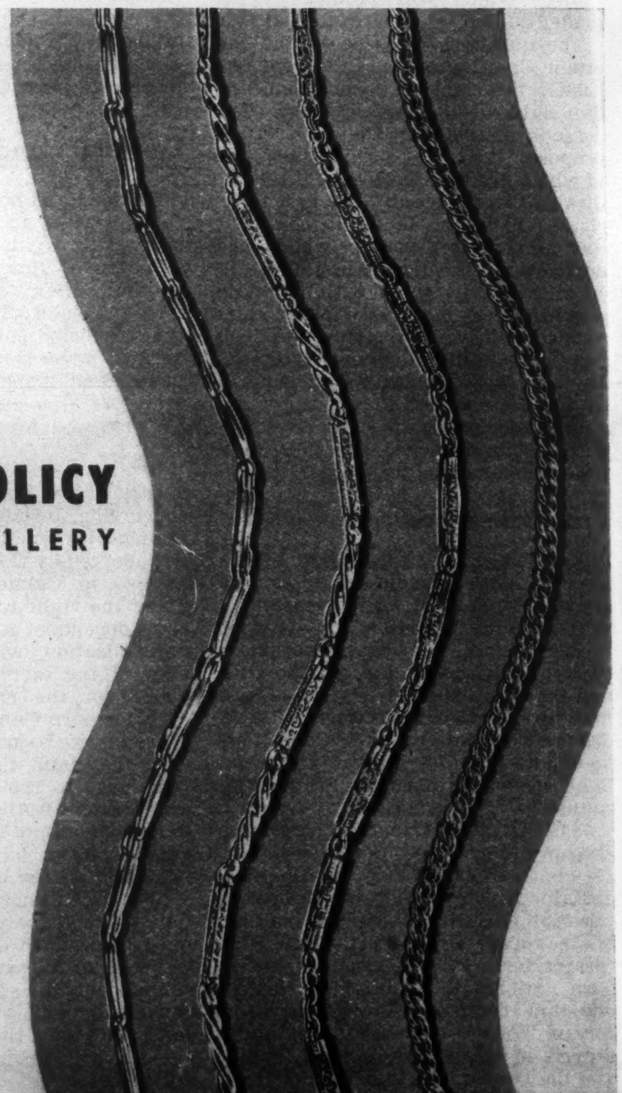
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WASHINGTON LETTER

U.S. Fights Inflation Trend And Saves Food to Fight Famine

By JAY MILLER

Washington, D. C.

CANADA'S wartime success in controlling inflation is frequently cited here in discussions of the current pressure from capital and labor to increase prices and wages. It is readily admitted that this country did not succeed as completely as the Dominion in keeping living costs at a relatively normal figure. Canada's record will doubtless stand for long as an outstanding achievement in the handling of wartime controls.

The Administration efforts to maintain controls until the reconversion period has passed is at the seat of disaffection of Southern Democrats from party ranks to link up with Republicans to defeat some of President Truman's most cherished measures. The coalition is primarily concerned with ending restrictions applied during the war. Price limitations are a principal target. There is a determined effort to get away from New Deal projects, and to oppose legislative carryovers from the Roosevelt administration, such as New Deal wage, medical and educational programs.

Mrs. Viola R. MacMillan was re-elected for a third term as president of the Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada, at the annual meeting in Toronto this week.

The President has had to yield to inflationary trends. In the steel strike settlement both wages and prices were increased. Yet his Administration is determined to stave off further price increase, and he has promoted former Office of Price Administration Chief Chester Bowles to be Economic Stabilization Director. Bowles has taken a lot of abuse from "back to normalcy" advocates, and his advancement is significant.

The overall American war program, like that of Canada, is a magnificent example of what democracies can do in a voluntary effort. And it is in the entirely voluntary program of food conservation to stave off famine in Europe and Asia that Americans seem to be headed for a success equal to that of its war effort.

President Truman has won universal support of press, labor, industry and religious groups in his proposal to save food in the United States so that the rest of the world will not starve. His selection of ex-President Herbert Hoover to head up the American mission to survey European food needs has drawn criticism from the Communist press here. But that is virtually the only opposition to Hoover, whose relief work after World War I is world-renowned.

No Grumbling

Enthusiasm for the food conservation program is evident among American individuals as well as with organized groups. Today there is a drastic shortage of both butter and margarine here. Restaurants in the War Department's fabulous Pentagon Building have curtailed servings of bread and cereals. And on April 1 the dark bread which will result from use of flour manufactured with a higher content of whole wheat will come into use. Yet there is no evidence of grumbling about this change in the basic American diet.

There's a feeling, too, that this sharing of its rich food resources will have intangible benefits for the U.S. and her people. Says noted news commentator Tom Stokes:

"Perhaps the 'moral leadership' of which we boasted can be restored somewhat if, as we share our food with others, we think of ourselves sitting about a table together, just human beings. They are our neighbors next door, after all. They are familiar. They can cause us no fear."

Secretary of Agriculture Anderson has reported a grim food shortage in Europe and Asia. Some parts of the world face danger of violence. In India one of the worst famines in history is feared.

Must End Waste Here

It is estimated that Americans can save food enough to relieve the situation considerably without inconveniencing themselves. It is claimed that they can consume 10 per cent more food in 1946 than in 1945 and still have enough for U.S. foreign commitments. What is needed is conservation of critical items and elimination of waste.

High on the list of required commodities is wheat, of which Canada will obviously be expected to contribute an important share. An American estimate of available wheat will total little more than half of the world's needs until after the 1946 harvest.

His committee is now endeavoring to determine what food will be required to maintain normal nutritional levels at home while the food conservation plan is under way.

"Millions of persons in war-torn countries throughout the world are faced with starvation," Representative Pace said. "Bread from wheat and its near substitutes are the most practical means of averting widespread suffering and death."

Furthering the American food conservation plan, Secretary Anderson has met 38 representatives of the food trades industry. They have worked out a concrete program on wheat, cereal products and fats and oils, in accordance with recommendations of the Famine Emergency Committee headed by Mr. Hoover.

The former Republican President has been in Washington this week preparing to fly to Europe with his advisers on March 15. He has not been in the Capital often since the late President Roosevelt took over the reins of government back in the fateful depression days. Overseas, he will check on statements of food requirements submitted by countries seeking aid from the U.S.

A sad commentary on the European food shortage is the trial in New York of eight persons accused of overcharging on food parcels sent abroad. Recently a war refugee, who escaped Hitler to become a successful New York business man, was prosecuted for this offense.

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Arbitration—The Way To Labor Peace?

By MURRAY COTTERILL

It was arbitration which finally settled the Ford strike and produced the Rand Formula. In the trades where arbitration has been used for some time in connection with annual negotiations over wages and hours, there is little talk of strikes.

Toronto Labor Council Secretary Murray Cotterill suggests that Canadian labor would be now willing to extend the arbitration technique into other industries, thereby eliminating much of the expensive government conciliation which is now often a "face-saving" device for employers and unions who won't "give in" until the very last moment.

IT IS unfortunate that public discussion of the Rand decision which settled the Ford-Auto Union dispute should have centered entirely around terms of the Formula itself rather than the way in which the Formula came into being. The Rand suggestions are an interesting addition to the several compromises already possible between a completely open shop and a completely Union shop. But, unless the Formula clauses become solidified into enforceable regulations, there is little likelihood of them preventing other disputes over the still contentious union security issue. On the other hand, the procedure of voluntary arbitration which resulted in the Rand Formula can be applied with success to all types of industrial agreement.

Arbitration is already utilized in Canada in the lower levels of collective bargaining, such as grievance settlement or the interpretation of the meaning of contract clauses. In industries where arbitration has been used in the all-important annual negotiations over wages, hours and working conditions it has produced increasing goodwill and has almost completely eliminated strikes. But it may well be necessary that the union security issue will have to be first settled by law and that wage bargaining must develop to an industry-wide rather than a plant-wide scale, before arbitration can truly come into its own.

As things now stand in Canada, it is law that employers must bargain with unions provided that the union is first certified by a government Labor Relations Board. Prior to the passage of such legislation many employers did agree to bargain with Unions quite voluntarily. Others agreed only after the union used strike action to prove that it did represent the workers, and with the aid of "face-saving" government conciliation. A few refused to agree even after strike action. It was this minority which finally forced Ottawa to pass laws making collective bargaining mandatory, a step which Ottawa had resisted for many years despite consistent labor pressure. There are now few disputes over "Union Recognition".

Security Laws Needed

"Union Security" is the current snag. The unions claim that they can't bargain effectively for the workers they represent unless they have some security against possible employer attempts to weaken their union. Once again, many employers voluntarily agree to inclusion of such union security clauses. But another group of employers refuse to agree and the issue must be settled "on the sidewalk". Once again, labor is asking that laws be passed which will clarify the conditions under which an employer must or need not grant union security and setting down a procedure for determining these conditions through a government agency. Once again, with the single exception of Saskatchewan, governments are hesitating about passing such laws.

Wages, which have been pretty well taken out of the strike-precipitating category during the last few years as a result of their control by the government, may shortly become again responsible for trouble aplenty. Ottawa has already amended its wage order slightly, but the United States has tossed the whole issue back into the field of collective bargaining. There is a distinct possibility that, even if Ottawa does not relinquish formal supervision, the pressure of recently-won American increases will force Canadian unions to take action on the wage front, law or no law.

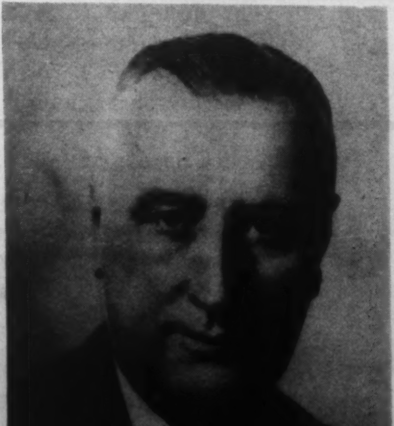
As can be seen by the above sketchy review, the problem of maintaining industrial peace is always a minority problem. It could be fairly stated that most employers and most unions settle their problems without strike action. Another group settle their problems only after strike action develops. A minority fight it out to the bitter end.

It is doubtful if anything short of laws will ever maintain peace in the plants of the latter group. It is true that the longer employers and unions work together the smaller this group becomes. But it is also true that recruits for the stand-pat brigade are always being found as new unions spring into existence and as employers who have never before had to undergo the sometimes irritating experience of sharing absolute authority over their working forces see their plants become unionized.

What is unfortunate in current management-labor relations is that the middle group of employers and unions, whose relations always deteriorate to the strike stage before finality is reached but which are then willing to compromise, should now be so dependent upon governments, rather than their own efforts, to "save face" and thereby restore harmony.

Quiet Garment Trades

Right at this point it would be well for public, employers and unions to study what goes on in one of North America's most important industries, the garment trades. It is significant that, no matter how many headlines shriek about strikes or threats of strikes in other industries, there is scarcely a whisper about any such discord in the garment shops. Even more significant,



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it is seldom that any reference is found about them in the *Labor Gazette,* that excellent but voluminous monthly publication of the federal Labor Department which lists the work done by government conciliators, Labor Boards, Labor Relations Boards and Boards of Conciliation.

There is no great mystery about this amazing oasis of harmony in the desert of discord. The garment trades practise arbitration, not only in the lower levels of collective bargaining, but also at the top level of annual negotiations. When unions and employers fail to agree, the quarrel is turned over to an arbitrator. Not to the government, but to an arbitrator who is known, trusted and dependent for his or her income on both sides. And what that arbitrator says goes.

Copy the Technique?

Before leaping to the conclusion that, since arbitration works in the garment trades, it must work every where else, it must be stated that there are considerable differences between the garment trades and other industries.

To start with, the garment trades are mostly small capitalization industries, privately owned and not tied up through interlocking directorates with other large enterprises or financial holding companies. Usually situated in the center of a consumer area, they are not particularly dependent upon foreign trade for income. The employers are themselves organized and bargain with the unions on a community-wide basis. Wages and hours can therefore be easily taken out of competition, leaving the arbitrator to make his wage decisions on the basis of living costs and other known factors without the fear of placing any one firm at an unfair competitive disadvantage.

Furthermore, collective bargaining is well established. Recognition is almost automatic. Union shops and checkoff are accepted by employers without a tremor. Hiring is done exclusively through the union rather than on the open labor market. Labor-management cooperation has reached the point where one important union, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, actually maintains a bank which lends money to unionized firms which are in temporary financial difficulty. Industry-wide medical schemes, recreation projects and housing developments are common and financed by both the workers and the employers.

Waiting Period

It will be some time yet before such utopian conditions can prevail in other industries, particularly those which still tend to view unions as unfortunate war-born phenomena which unreasonably persist in peace.

One necessary preliminary would appear to be the wider development of industry-wide rather than plant-wide bargaining. Such bargaining now exists on Canadian railroads, but even the old and established United Mine Workers still negotiate separately with maritime coal operators. The unions, already organized on an industry basis, are certainly ready for such bargaining but the employers seem hesitant. The United Steelworkers, now believed to be the largest industrial union in the Dominion, has secured several master agreements with firms which have plants in several cities. But they are still trying to get Canada's Big Three iron and steel producers to agree to bargain as a group rather than independent entities, despite the fact that all three are organized by the same union. The closest thing to industry-wide bargaining seems to be developing in the packinghouse industry where, as a result of government seizure and what amounted to compulsory arbitration, the union and that industry's Big Three did finally get together in Winnipeg some months ago and work out a satisfactory wage formula.

Development of such industry-wide bargaining would make it possible to take wages out of competition. This would not necessarily mean wage standardization, since it will probably be some time before wages are equal in every province and every size of community. But it would mean that some definite formula for differentials could be devised. Then arbitration could be brought into play on the wage question, as in the garment trades, without the arbitrator having to worry about "competition", "trade secrets", etc., before making his decision.

Security Stops Suspicion

More general acceptance of union security will also be a help since it will elminate a lot of the suspicion and enemity which now fester in open shops. Statesmanlike, rather than "professionally militant", leaders will develop inside local unions. A type of management will emerge which accepts collective bargaining as a permanent fixture rather than a temporary nuisance which will some day be eliminated from the plant in an oft-contemplated "showdown".

Once these preliminary obstacles are hurdled, or even while they are being hurdled, arbitration can develop. When it does, the time may come when government interference, either by laws to discipline "holdouts" or expensive conciliation procedure to save face for reluctant bargainers, can be progressively eliminated. Self-government within industry will then be a reality rather than a wishful phrase. Newspaper reporters will have to dig up some other field of human activity in which quarrels develop frequently and about which juicy, nerve-jangling headlines can be conceived.

• •

NATIONAL Film Board of Canada is producing a documentary movie, as yet unnamed, on the fashion and dress-making industries for the Canada-Carries-On series. Early in February filming began with the Mount Royal Hotel, Montreal, as the location. Other shots will be taken later in Toronto, Winnipeg, and Vancouver, and in each city local models will be used.

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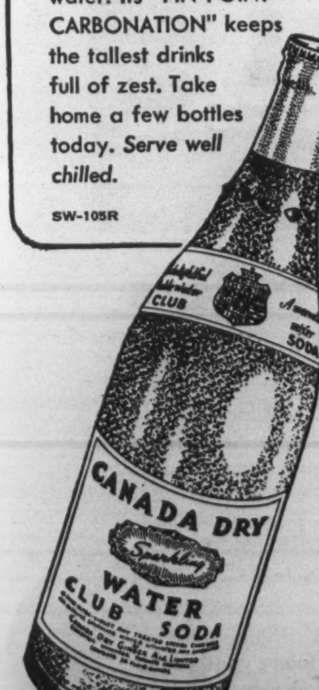

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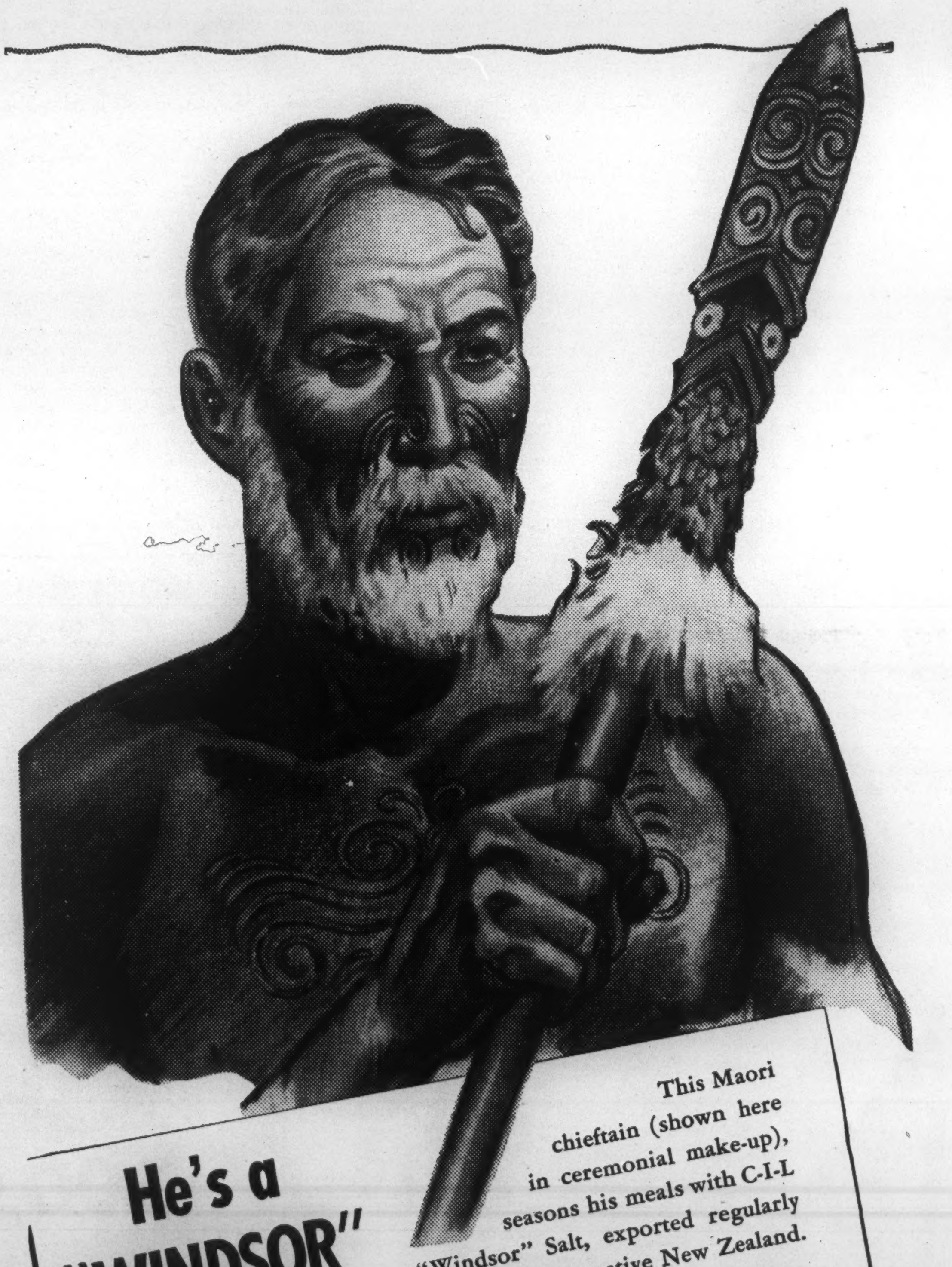

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THE WORLD TODAY

Churchill's Point Lost in Debate: Need for a Settlement -- and Soon

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

MR. CHURCHILL'S speech came just too late to be treated in last week's commentary. That has at any rate given time to survey its result. There is no doubt but that it has rocked the world, raised an issue, and begun an argument which will go on for years.

Personally, I believe that decades hence the English-speaking peoples — if they survive and unite — will quote passages from this noble and far-sighted utterance as the Americans do from Lincoln's Gettysburg address, and as the British quote from Churchill's "finest-hour" and other great wartime orations.

The usual voices — not all of them such persistent detractors of the great man as Elmore Philpott—were hastily raised in time to receive quotation in the world press, to denounce the speech as "shocking", as a mere "anti-Soviet diatribe", a heavy blow to the "unity" of the Big Three, and even to the United Nations.

They quite missed the main point, intentionally or not. The "unity" of the Big Three was greatly exaggerated even in wartime. The revelations of the secret deals made at Teheran and Yalta to buy Russia's continuance in the war against Germany and her entry into the war against Japan, show that these "expressions of Big Three unity" were very little different from the secret deal of 1915 which promised Tsarist Russia Constantinople and the Dardanelles if she would stay in the First World War.

Big 3 Never "United"

As far as Big Three "unity" in peace-making goes, there never was such a thing. The plain fact is that Russia made the "peace" in Eastern Europe, including even Eastern Germany, all by herself, without us and even against our desires. The very minor concessions which she made at the famous conferences which "cemented Big Three unity", one of which the Americans are still trying to have made good in Bulgaria, she has cynically swept away.

The further and much more disturbing fact is that Russia has done and is doing everything possible to delay and prevent a stabilization of peace in every part of the world outside the occupation line drawn by her armies. Tragic little Greece, moribund and ruined Italy, sick and unhappy France, strife-torn India and Indonesia, China, staggering from 15 long years of Japanese brutality, Turkey, Iran, Spain — none of these countries are to be allowed to settle down, all are kept stirred up by a constant and vicious stream of propaganda from Moscow Radio, and by the agitation of the local-branch Communists, who thrive on precisely such activity.

On our own continent the New York *Daily Worker* tells its followers plainly that the reason for reorganizing the Communist Party of the U. S. and making an end to Browder's Teheran policy of labor-management peace, is "to take advantage of the coming era of industrial strife".

The Canadian Communist monthly magazine, *National Affairs,* mimics this line by rousing its cohorts to "the coming big struggles against Canadian finance capital", and declares bold-facedly that the Windsor strike was intended by its leaders (since swept out of office by the rank-and-file) as a "political" move.

Facts of the Situation

The circumstances in which Mr. Churchill made his far-reaching proposal were that Russia had fixed an iron grip on every country which her armies had "liberated" from the Nazi or the Jap, but blocked the stabilization of any area outside of this expanded Soviet sphere; that Communist-dominated governments had been set up in every country under Red Army occupation, and Communist agitation was being encouraged on a greater scale than ever before in all other countries; and that Stalin and his chief aides had blamed the war on the "capitalist" countries, which were still "encircling" the Soviet Union; while Molotov bluntly averred that the vast new armaments program outlined was "in the interests of our own country, and in the interests of Communism."

What Mr. Churchill was seeking in his survey, was how in these conditions the world could be stabilized and our people be given a chance to settle down to peace-time tasks and trade, as they yearn to do. The Soviets were seeking, not stability, but the utmost unrest, the condition which they judge favorable to the spread of their doctrines, and to the seizure of power by a tightly-organized minority group.

Where was the factor which could bring world stability in such a situation, could force through a settlement which would call a halt to Russian and Communist expansion, could maintain this settlement and grant the world that long period of peace for which it craves?

Casting about, the only factor which Mr. Churchill could see, which might have the strength and assert the principles of tolerance and freedom, was a combination of the English-speaking peoples. Of course such a combination would be "against" Russia if she continued to break treaties expand indefinitely and attempt through her fifth columns abroad to keep our countries in a state of unrest.

But if Russia should suffer a change of mind, and decide to keep her treaties and really give up the use of fifth columns abroad, above all if she decided to allow her people to meet those of the outside world and to allow foreigners to meet Russians, there would be no reason or any support for an anti-Soviet coalition.

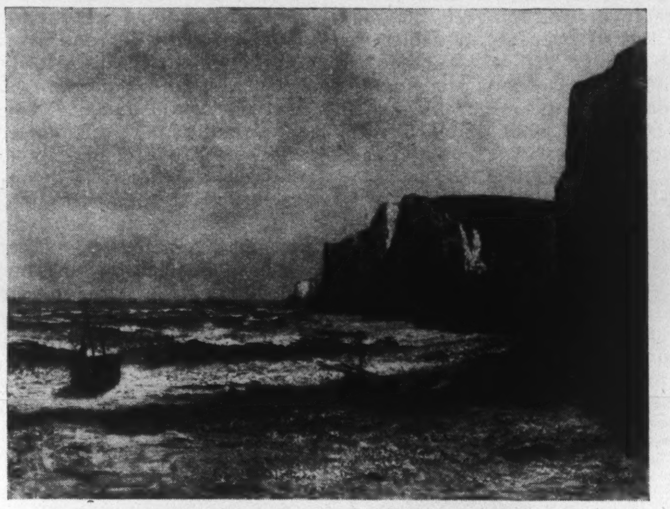
U.N.O. Can't Make Treaty

It is all very well to say that the stabilization of peace is the job of the U.N.O. That is, in the first place, only partly true, for the U.N.O. has been kept carefully separate from the establishment of the peace, the writing of the peace treaties which has been stalled by the Soviet tactics ever since the foreign ministers conference in London last September — because the Soviets obviously don't want the peace treaties written until they have gained still further objectives, such as Trieste, Salonika, the Dodecanese, the Dardanelles, Azerbaijan and a pro-Soviet government in Iran, and either a large slice of Manchuria or dominance of the whole through a puppet Communist government.

And in the second place, if a satisfactory peace could be arranged, the U. N. O. has no force of its own with which to maintain it. Its charter calls only for the supplying of national contingents by its members. If the Soviets should resume at a later date those tactics of aggression by means of "coercion, or pressure or by subterfuges such as political infiltration" to which Mr. Byrnes referred in his speech ten days ago, the force on which the U. N. O. would have to call to halt them would be mainly British and American.

So there we go round the circle. Let us make another start. We are witnessing, in current Soviet policy, a course of coercion, pressure and political infiltration and disregard of treaty obligations, all covered by their veto in the U. N. O. which British and American foreign policy leaders

"PICTURES FOR LASTING PLEASURE"



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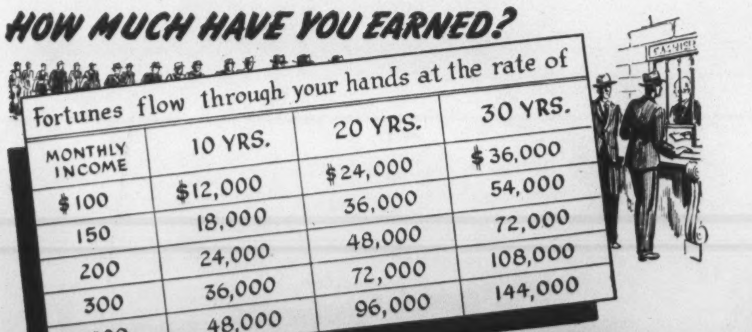

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have decided can be halted only by a show of force.

How else indeed, can the Red Armies be forced to keep their engagement to retire from Manchuria, as from Eastern Europe, and refrain from using the pressure of occupation armies to set up puppet regimes there (as undertaken in the first Moscow Agreement, in 1943); how can they be blocked from their evident intention of seizing Trieste, Salonika, the Dodecanese, Dardanelles and Azerbaijan, than by a show of force? Never was it more evident than today that force was the deciding element in world politics.

If such a show of force is not made now, to secure the firm settlement with Russia which Mr. Churchill urged was now necessary at the earliest possible moment, then who can dispute that the freedom of all the countries of Eastern Europe is lost, their 130 millions effectively added to the power of the Soviet Union, and the rest of Europe left under a pressure which may well overpower the free governments remaining there?

What other prospect is there than that all of the weak governments of the Middle East undermined by agitation and cowed by pressure, will gradually fall under Soviet domination, not to mention a divided and floundering India, trying its hand at self-government for the first time in history?

Aims in Manchuria

What is more evident than that, lacking a settled peace, the Soviets intend to retain at least the northern half of Manchuria plus the chief ports in the south, and from this base infiltrate the rest, as well as Inner Mongolia and North China, where the Communists are already strong and will be left strong by the so-called party truce recently negotiated with Chiang-Kai-shek?

There are, it seems to me, only two possible courses for us to take in face of this prospect. Either shrug our shoulders and say, so what?, if that's the way the course of history is moving; allow these hundreds of millions to be shifted from the balance of the free world to that of the totalitarian, and resign ourselves to an ever-shrinking world of freedom in which we would soon not dare to stand up to the more arrogant assertion of the totalitarians in our own countries, supported by all the weight and truculence of the Soviet world.

Or else we must, as Bevin, Byrnes and Churchill urge, assert the great power and prestige which we still enjoy to make things come out more happily. Such a test of strength, which has been begun by the dispatch of the powerful American battleship *Missouri*, doubtless attended by other craft, to the Dardanelles, and which must be continued by a similar show of strength in Europe and the Far East, is not of our choosing, foreign as it is to our democratic leaders, parliaments and peoples.

Soviets Accepted Principles

We set forth our ideas of a just peace in the Atlantic Charter, in the project and the preamble of the United Nations Charter, and in the improvements which we have since suggested in this. The Soviets accepted the Atlantic Charter and United Nations Charter principles, as they signed the Moscow Agreement of 1943, gave assurances at Teheran and Yalta of free and independent governments in Eastern Europe, and entered into a voluntary treaty with China. Since last year, we have had the force to assert not just the above moderate principles, but our mastery of the world, had we the desire or the will to do so. I defy anyone to give a single instance of anything approaching the use of "atomic diplomacy" on our part.

Now, it seems, we must use a little of it, while we still have such an uncontested advantage — but only to force through a peace according to the principles of the Atlantic Charter and the United Nations Charter.

The best indication that this would be effective comes from the outburst of the New York *Daily Worker* over Byrnes speech, that it is "an ominous agreement to launch the United States on a course of world domination and is proof that the Truman - Byrnes - Vandenberg course is to help suppress the movements for national freedom throughout the world." What they mean, of course, is to suppress the movements for Communist domination, which is all they are interested in. Communists as protagonists of freedom, for anyone but themselves, are a little bit too funny.

Following this there is Pravda's furious outburst against Winston Churchill and his proposal. He is "calling for war against the Soviet Union." What they don't like is his call for a solid barrier by the English - speaking nations against the Soviet tactics of splitting them (the Communist Party in the U.S. is now following a strong anti-British line and the Communist Party in Britain a strong anti-American line), taking on Britain first and leaving the United States isolated, to be outflanked through Latin America with Spain as the base of propaganda and infiltration, and crippled the while by industrial unrest.

A Firm Stand—Now

If we don't use a show of strength and firmness to force a favorable settlement now, and tie up this settlement through a strengthened U.N.O., in a few years the Soviets will have the atomic bomb. Then, as Mr. Churchill asked, how comfortably will people here or anywhere sleep in their beds? Stop a moment and think of that.

This is not to propose war. In fact one of the greatest difficulties in making such a show of force is that the Soviets know very well, through their complete access to our press and our public opinion polls, and their knowledge of the working of our parliamentary system where everything is debated long and heatedly in advance, that we will not go to war except under the most extreme circumstances.

Certain it is, however, that *they* will not go to war against us, until they have the atomic bomb, great fleets of giant planes to match ours, and a large production of guided missiles. The grim fact is that we have perhaps a dozen years in which to secure a decent peace and set up a solid U.N.O. What will history say if we do not use our preponderant power now to save free civilization, and stand united afterwards to preserve it?

• •

SATURDAY NIGHT'S *Foreign Editor will be covering the session of the Security Council due to open in New York City March 21. Watch for his articles and broadcasts on this meeting which, in the situation developing between the Western powers and the Soviet Union, promises to be a landmark in their relations, and in the development of the U.N.O.*

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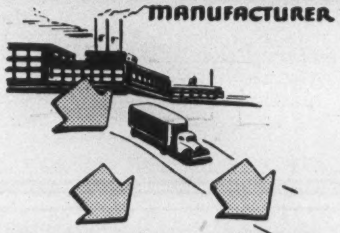

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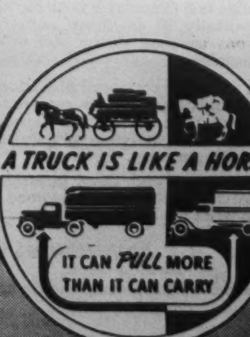
A TRUCK IS LIKE A HORSE
IT CAN PULL MORE THAN IT CAN CARRY

New Zealand Has Faith In Social Security

By W. A. McKAGUE

Although New Zealand has moved towards socialism, and has the widest scale of social security benefits of any democratic country, it is still a land in which private enterprise predominates. And the proportion of total income which is redistributed through social security benefits is only 7 per cent.

This article furnishes an outline of New Zealand's economy and finance. A later article will deal specifically with the social security program.

NEW ZEALAND'S experiment with a high-powered system of social security reveals neither a ruin nor a paradise. Since the system did not reach its present maturity until 1939, the effects are obscured by wartime activity, inflation and controls, which dominate the economic and statistical picture in New Zealand as in most other countries. Yet it is clear that social security, on the scale provided to date in New Zealand, is a cake that you can have if you are willing to pay for it. But on this scale the cake is still only a little dessert, and not in any sense a square meal.

That New Zealand has moved further towards socialism than any other democratic country is unquestioned. One encyclopaedia, probably having in mind some early piece of factory legislation, asserts that socialism started in New Zealand in 1881. An American writer referred to New Zealand as the "laboratory of socialism." The set-up, as expanded in recent years, is the fullest actual exemplification of cradle-to-grave protection. Yet the net result amounts to no more than a redistribution of approximately seven per cent of the national income.

Similarly in the sphere of government ownership, in which New Zealand also is in the forefront, private wealth still accounts for two-thirds of the total in New Zealand.

Nevertheless in view of the election of a socially-pledged labor government in Great Britain, and the program being offered by the Dominion government in Canada, the relatively advanced legislation of New Zealand is of special interest to Canadians at the present time.

Universal Superannuation

What makes New Zealand's social insurance so complete is the addition a few years ago of a universal superannuation available to everyone at the age of 65 and without any qualification on account of other income or resources. All the other ten categories of aid are qualified in some way. But this very generosity has necessitated the limitation of the amount of the universal superannuation up to date. Introduced by the labor government, which assumed office in 1935 and which was re-elected in 1938, it took effect in 1940 to the amount of £10 for the year, thereafter increasing by £2 10s. each year until 1970, when the full benefit of £84 10s. per annum is scheduled to be reached. The amount for 1945, therefore, was £22 10s. or, on the basis of $3.60 Canadian money to the New Zealand pound, $81 in Canadian money.

This is becoming a substantial amount, and one of the worries of New Zealand is whether the ultimate objective of approximately $300, which is fairly close to a full share of the national income up to the time of this war, is really practicable or just a mirage. Like other countries with social security ambitions, New Zealand places its faith in expanding the national income sufficiently to absorb the cost. If that expansion takes the form of intrinsic goods and services, it may be done. If it is attained by inflating prices, then the people of New Zealand are merely whippets pursuing a hare which will always keep ahead of them.

Foreign Trade Important

The table accompanying this article furnishes a rough comparison from which it will be seen that New Zealand, with about 15 per cent of our population, has a generally similar ratio of income and debt. But while Canada normally derives about 25 percent of her income from international trade, the proportion in New Zealand, chiefly because of her extreme specialization in dairy products, is about 50 per cent. This makes the entire economy of New Zealand, and therefore her problems of debt and social security finance, dependent upon her trading position.

The New Zealand official Year Book of 1944 states that "according to figures compiled by the Secretariat of the League of Nations, New Zealand's total trade per caput is the highest in the world" but it also tritely adds, "parenthetically, it may be observed, as a factor highly relevant in this connection, that New Zealand's overseas debt commitments are also upon a high scale." Practically all the external debt, incurred for investment, development, and through deficits, is held in Britain, and, in banking as well as public finance, the current position is always reckoned in terms of what are commonly called the "London funds."

Thus, from the viewpoint of both current and capital accounts, New Zealand has to be governed by the state of its debt and exchange with Great Britain. Governments of New Zealand tend to build or to lose confidence by the trend of the London funds and the London debt. The emphasis on social security in recent years has somewhat overclouded this test, but has not obscured it, for the plain reason that the ability to obtain needed merchandise is governed by balances in British pounds.

New Zealand's national debt on March 31, 1943, was £463 million, equivalent to $1,600 million, or about $900 per head of population. The London holdings have remained practically fixed at £160 million, while war loans have increased the New Zealand holdings from £146 million in 1939 to £304 million. Australia, with enough problems of domestic finance, holds only a nominal amount.

Any comparison of public debt of course must take into consideration all public debt, and also have some regard for the assets represented. The public debt in a country where the government owns all the railways outright, as is the case in New Zealand, is not comparable with that in a country where the railways are privately owned.

The only additional public debt in New Zealand is a mere £70 million of local governments. That makes the total New Zealand public debt £533 million, or equivalent to $1,918 million Canadian. The corresponding Canadian figure, comprising Dominion, provincial and municipal indebtedness, is about $12,287 million.

In the management of its public debt New Zealand has exerted a degree of pressure on its citizens beyond anything experienced in Canada, and apparently with less satisfactory results from the governmental viewpoint. Away back in

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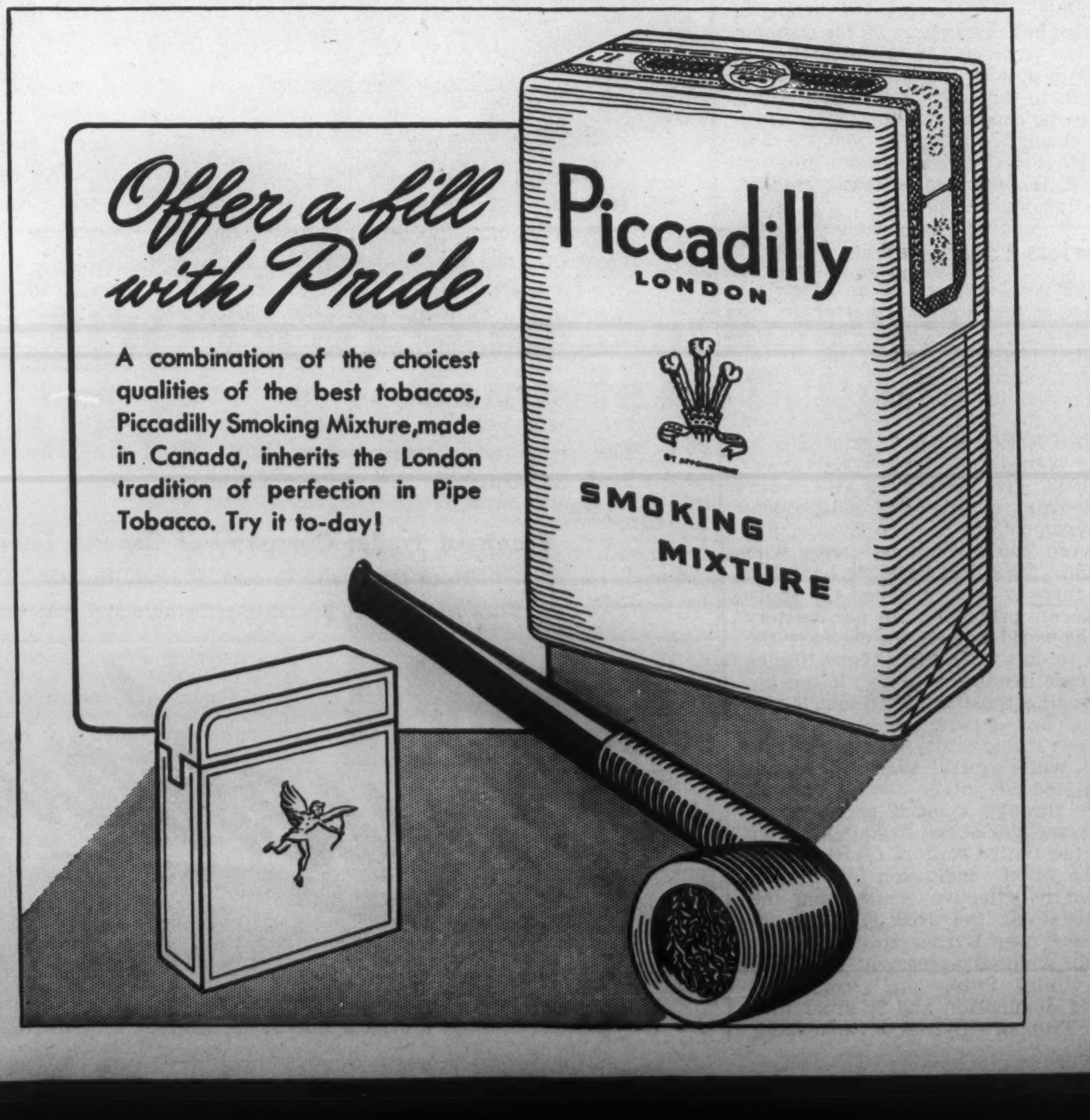

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1933, when purely voluntary conversions were being thought out as a part of cheap money policy for the government of Canada, New Zealand practically forced a conversion by means of a special tax on those who did not convert. Again in its war loan campaigns, New Zealand has used income, as revealed in income tax returns, as a measure of minimum subscriptions.

The awkward hurdle has been the debt held by Britishers, who could not be forced to convert without outright repudiation. The net result, as at March 31, 1943, was that 22 per cent of the national debt still paid higher than 4 per cent. Holders in Britain and Australia still collected all the way from 3 per cent to 5½ per cent. New Zealanders were squeezed down in the main to the conversion rates of 4 per cent or 3½ per cent, while the new war loans paid from 3 per cent to as low as 1½ per cent.

Because of variation in the tax structures, any direct comparison of income taxes might be misleading. The following provides an over-all tax comparison for 1942-43, including Canadian provinces, and local governments in both countries.

	Canada		New Zealand	
	Amount	Per capita	Amount	Per capita
National	$2,067 million	$175	$317 million	$185
Prov. and local	400	34	29	17
Total	2,467	209	346	202

War loans raised in New Zealand to the end of 1943 totalled £311 million or £123 per capita, which is much lower than in Canada, where war production and finance expanded on a much greater scale.

Industrial workers who followed the colonists to New Zealand, around the middle of last century, had knowledge of the evils of the early factory system in England, and of the efforts of the workers to overcome them through the mediums of strikes and legislation. As early as 1841 workers on a New Zealand road are reported as having struck for, and secured, an eight hour day. The first factory act was passed in 1873. The entire history of New Zealand is marked by aggressive labor movements. Reliance on bargaining and law probably accounts for the complaint of a New Zealand labor writer about the virtual absence of shop and production committees.

In a country economically dependent upon exports of farm produce, labor's program inevitably at times brought a clash of interests. Politics in recent times have consisted mainly of juggling the support of the one against the support of the other, since there was no other powerful group in the picture. The safeguards proferred the farmer have taken the form of marketing through public boards with price floors or guarantees. Meat export control was adopted in 1922 and dairy products followed the next year. In its 1935 election success, labor won farm votes by the promise of guaranteed prices, which it implemented by the establishment of a Primary Products Marketing Department in 1936 and by other measures, but as farmers discovered that price control meant control of operations, some of the farm votes were lost by 1943.

The labor government's piecemeal extensions of social security created new spending power without increasing the amount of London funds required to secure the goods, and led to an economic and financial crisis in 1938. Import and exchange control were adopted to meet it and, of course, have been retained during the war. The important influence of the war, in providing a market for all the food that could be produced and shipped out, while relatively few goods could be obtained from Britain, is reflected in an accumulation of London funds to the amount of £50 million. British credits and lend lease operations had something to do with this, however.

Particulars of social security in New Zealand will follow in a second article.

• •

John Peel Eloped To Gretna Green

By GORDON YOUNG

IF YOU have ever sung "D'ye ken John Peel"—and most of us have you might have asked yourself if there was ever such a man.

Actually, John Peel was a real and picturesque figure of the English eighteenth century.

He was born at Caldbeck, Cumberland, in 1777, and was adventurous, even in his early youth. He created a sensation when a boy by jumping an unbroken pony over the famous Pikeless Gate—an obstacle which often beat the most expert riders.

At 20 he fell in love with a farmer's daughter, Mary White, proposed, was accepted, and had the banns published. The girl's mother then publicly opposed the marriage, having, it was said, more ambitious plans for her daughter.

John took the law into his own hands. He climbed up to Mary's bedroom window at the dead of night, captured her—with her complete approval—and galloped her off on his father's fastest horse.

The couple did not stop till they reached Gretna Green.

This was a case of history repeating itself, for his parents had also eloped to Gretna Green.

Later, the girl's parents forgave them and the marriage was solemnized at Caldbeck church in 1797, where the entry can be seen to this day.

Typical John Bull

At 22, John Peel owned his own farm and started keeping foxhounds. In his native Cumberland his fame as a huntsman grew quickly.

Even before the song which immortalized his name was ever heard, he was the most picturesque figure the hunting field had ever seen. He was broad, stocky, and, in later years, not unlike the figure of John Bull.

He lived simply and wore a coat of grey, a large box hat and corduroy breeches.

The sound of his horn never "awakened the dead," as the song tells us, but it certainly created an impression on all who heard it.

The following incident illustrates the extraordinary fascination which his figure on the hunting field inspired. A parson was performing a marriage ceremony when Peel galloped past, his hounds in full cry. The parson pulled off his surplice, told the couple to come back the following day to finish the ceremony, and dashed off for his mare.

How "D'ye ken John Peel" came to be written is an event which occurred in the late years of the huntsman's life. John Graves, a friend of Peel, heard a lullaby being sung to his son. He was so impressed that he decided to set new words to the tune. Originally, there were five verses and a chorus. Three more verses were added later.

One day, when Graves was with Peel at an inn, he sang his version of the song. Everyone praised it, and Peel himself believed it would become famous. Just how famous it did become the huntsman never knew, for in his day it was little more than a local air and was known only in Cumberland and Westmorland.

It was not until 1868 (Peel died in 1854) that a chorister at Norwich came across the song and gave it a new musical setting.

When, in due course, it was heard in London it was an instant success. Today the lilting melody and rousing words are known everywhere.

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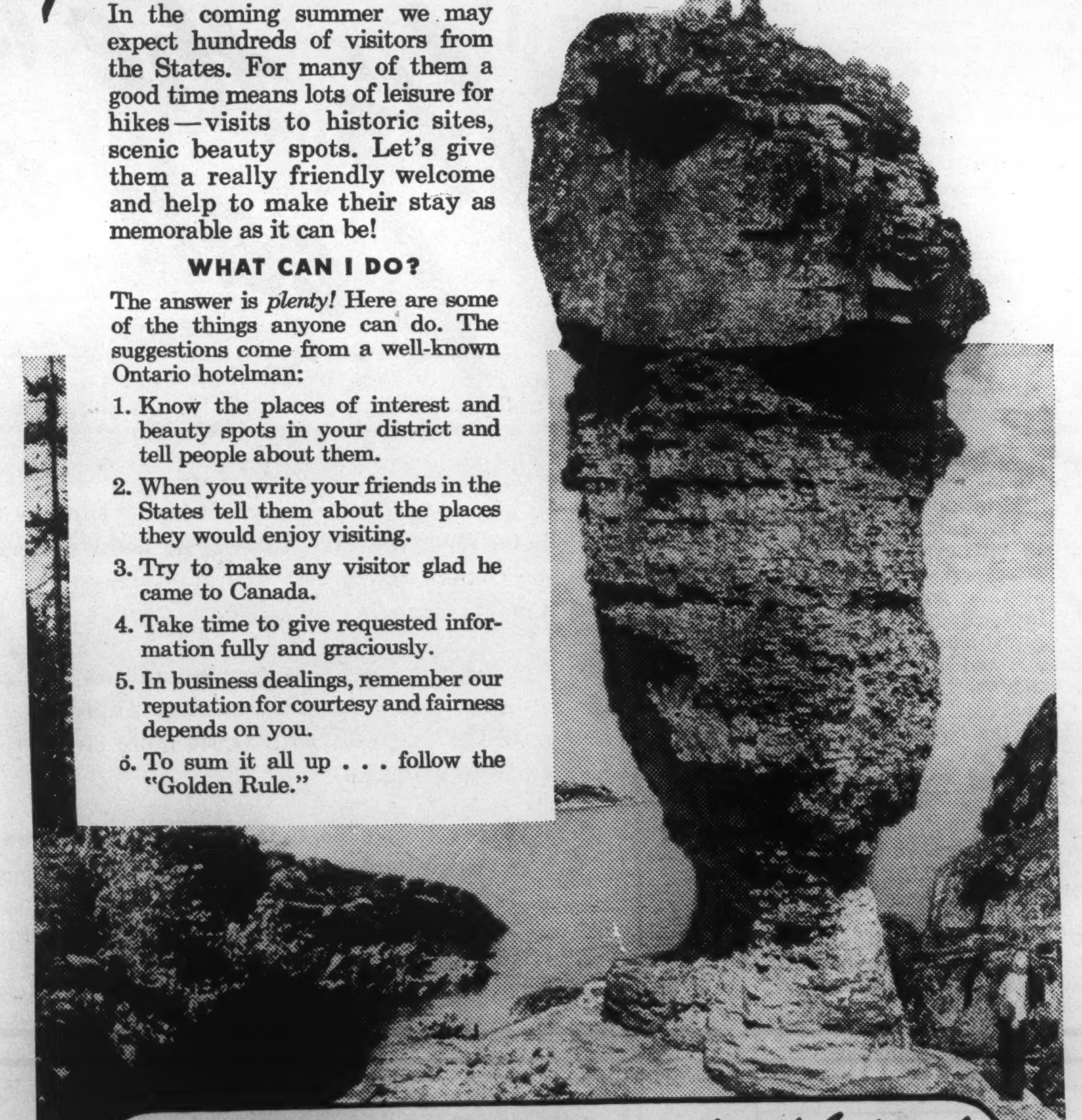
WHAT CAN I DO?

The answer is *plenty!* Here are some of the things anyone can do. The suggestions come from a well-known Ontario hotelman:

1. Know the places of interest and beauty spots in your district and tell people about them.
2. When you write your friends in the States tell them about the places they would enjoy visiting.
3. Try to make any visitor glad he came to Canada.
4. Take time to give requested information fully and graciously.
5. In business dealings, remember our reputation for courtesy and fairness depends on you.
6. To sum it all up . . . follow the "Golden Rule."



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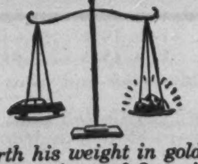

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LONDON LETTER

Britons First to Admit Sarawak's Right to Self-Determination

By P. O'D.

QUESTIONS in the House of Commons, repeated and insistent questions, about the future of Sarawak are a reminder of one feature of the growth of the British Empire that may surely be called unique. It has grown, in instance after instance, not because of the predatory acquisitiveness of the rulers of Britain, but in spite of their almost terrified unwillingness to assume the responsibilities that were being thrust upon them.

Hostile critics will probably regard such a statement as a piece of mendacious hypocrisy. I am certainly not claiming that the Empire has never been extended by strong-arm methods. What I do say is that again and again the British Government has done its best to avoid taking over rich territories that have been won for it by British soldiers, explorers, and traders; and nowhere is this truer than in the Far East. Yes, in India, too!

It is something over a century ago that a young retired officer of the Indian Army bought a yacht and sailed away to Borneo to put down piracy. Romantic young fool, a good many people must have thought. But James Brooke was no fool. He helped the Sultan of Borneo so effectively that he was made Rajah of Sarawak, and established a dynasty that has lasted to the present day—to the immense benefit of the territory it governs.

For fifty years or more Sarawak has had the status of an independent State under the protection of Great Britain. Now the reigning Rajah proposes that this independence should be given up, and Sarawak should come officially under British Colonial Administration, that it should in fact form part of the Empire.

To many this may seem an obviously sensible arangement in the perilous world in which we all live: and there is no doubt that the occupation of the territory by the Japanese has had a good deal to do with the proposal. But on all sides, and especially in Parliament, critics are jumping up to demand what right Rajah Brooke and his State Council have to hand over Sarawak to the British Crown.

What have the inhabitants to say about it? they ask. Why not send an impartial commission to find out? And they are resolutely opposed to the acceptance of the offer until the wishes of the people have been made clear.

Col. McCormick, of the Chicago *Tribune*, probably regards all this as a particularly nauseous piece of pretence. So also may the Council of Commissars. But the opposition to immediate acceptance is genuine, widespread, and disinterested. It is a characteristic and impressive example of the British attitude towards such responsibilities—with the emphasis on "British". What other great nation would look a valuable gift-horse so carefully in the mouth?

An Englishman's Fire

English houses are notoriously cold. They were cold even in the days when coal was plentiful. American and Canadian houses are notoriously warm — much too warm, a good many Englishmen would say. And yet, according to the statisticians, the average consumption of coal in an English household is very little less than the average in Canada and the United States, and much more than in pre-war Germany, where houses also were kept very warm.

The prevailing domestic chill in this country is due partly to the national passion for open fireplaces, partly to the Englishman's habit of throwing windows wide in almost any sort of weather, unless violently restrained. If Hitler had ever spent a week-end in an English country-house, he would have realized that a race so hardy and enduring could never be conquered.

Now that coal is scarce and expensive and likely to remain so—there is reason to doubt whether it will ever be cheap and plentiful again—earnest planners are trying to see what can be done to bring about a more efficient use of it in the average home. For three years and more a special committee of the Building Research Board has been working on the problem.

The recommendations of the committee are what you might expect, central heating, better insulation, modern equipment — the sort of thing that is taken for granted in a Canadian house. But it is one thing to make recommendations, and another to have them adopted.

A striking feature of the report is the result given of a questionnaire circulated to some 5,260 householders. It shows that a large percentage of them preferred "a nice bright fire." They said it was "company." And the older the people the greater the proportion—nearly a third in the over-50 age-group. Obviously, the present coal shortage will have to be very prolonged and very acute to make the average Englishman change his traditional ways.

Judges—Old World and New

Judges should look like judges. They should also, I think, dress like judges. You may regard the robes and the formality as so much legal flummery, if you like, but they do contribute to the dignity of the Bench.

Like most other people of mature years—anyway, that's how I like to regard it—I have had occassion now and then to be present in a court-room (happily not often in the dock). There are two such experiences which stick in my mind for the very striking contrast between them, and for the way they typify to me the difference tween the English and

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the American attitude towards such matters.

One was a case at the Court of Appeal in London, presided over by Lord Reading. There were three judges, all in the red robes and full wigs of their high judicial rank. Never shall I forget the sight of those three awe-inspiring old gentlemen, and especially the dark, handsome, dominating countenance of Lord Reading (the great Rufus Isaacs) under his grey wig. The mere look of them was enough to make the hardened malefactor shake in his shoes—and even a reasonably innocent man too.

The other was in a city of the American Middle West, which shall be nameless. There are enough international incidents just now without my trying to start one. There was only one judge, but he was a fine-looking man, large and imposing. That is, he should have been.

It was a very hot day, and he sat in his shirtsleeves. Every now and then he leaned over and bent his head down in a way that suggested a concealed spittoon somewhere beside his right foot. At least, I hope there was one. There could be no question about the skill and fairness with which he handled the case, but, so far as appearance went, he might have been sitting at a ball game—one that the home team was losing, thus inducing a certain gravity of demeanor.

I am reminded of all this by the news of the death of Lord Justice MacKinnon the other day in London. He was a judge of the old school, tall, dignified, and a really tremendous figure in his full regalia.

Hardly any are left of that particular vintage, full-flavored, rich, and rather crusted. But then, of course, every vintage has to be new sometime. Perhaps some of the new ones will age as well.

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Ever since the early days of the Hudson's Bay Company, London has been the fur-centre of the world—the centre of the trade, that is. The first auction was held here in 1672, and such sales have been held ever since, with occasional gaps caused by war. The sale now going on in the Company's auction-rooms, Beaver Hall, is the first since 1940.

Some 800,000 skins, at a value of about £1,000,000, are being offered for sale. Most of them come from Canada, a good many from Australia and India, others from South America and the United States. Once upon a time Russia was one of the largest sources of furs for these sales. This year there are hardly any from there. Russians are apparently engaged in skinning much larger game.

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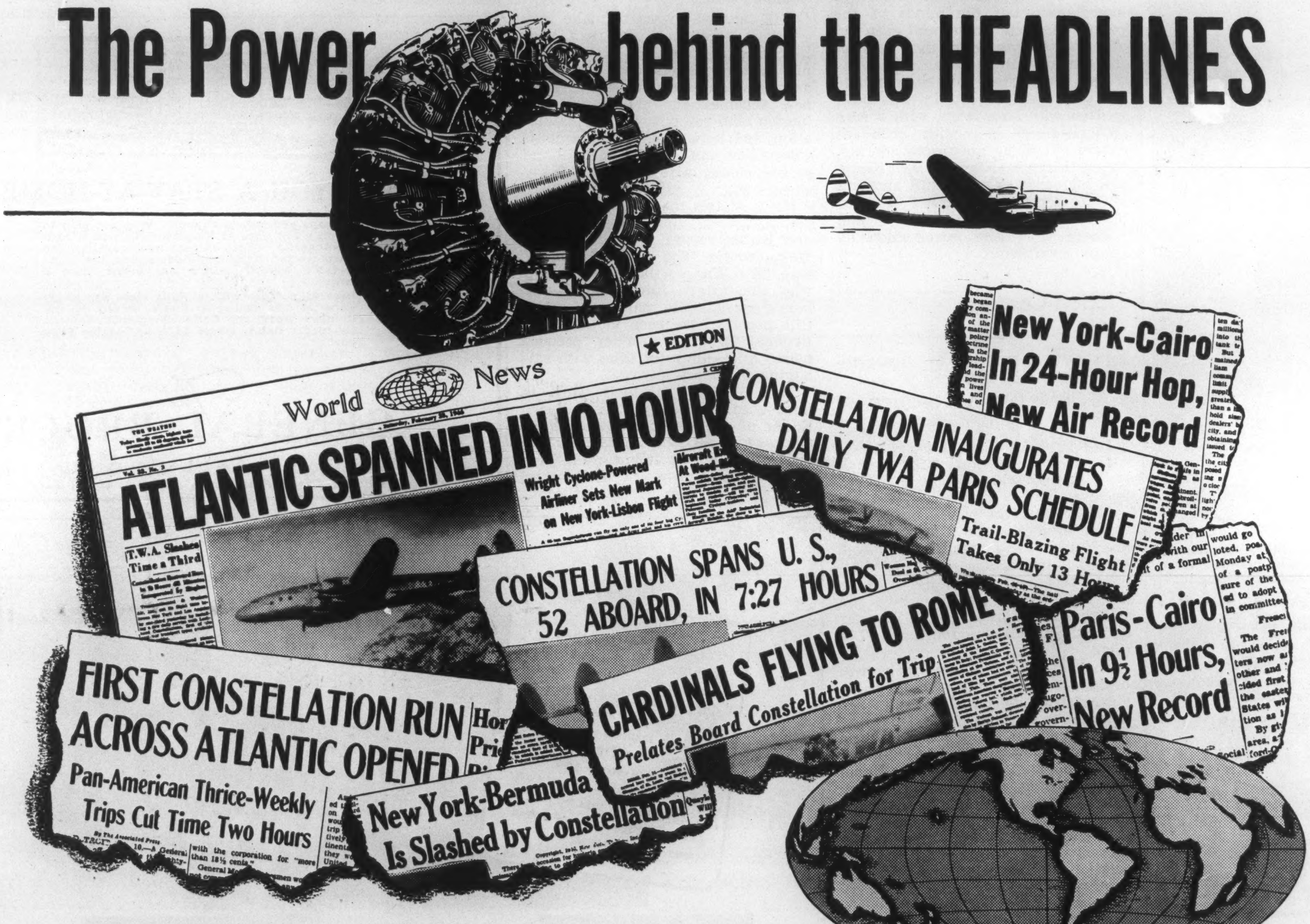
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RUDYARD KIPLING, a Provocative Study of a Paradoxical Man, by Hilton Brown. (Musson, $3.50.)

THERE was an intoxicating quality in Kipling in the days when his tales and verses were crowding the magazines. Love and adventure in far places spell romance and when that romance is presented in virile, picturesque English, people respond inevitably. No one else in that period, save possibly Conan Doyle, commanded such complete devotion from people whose reading was solely for entertainment.

But while Doyle's star never waned, Kipling's did. Critics found his coloring too high and scented arrogance in his manner. Liberals resented his conservatism. Anti-Imperialists disliked his insistence on the merits of the British raj. And above all those leaders of influence who came into personal contact with him resented his personality and for that reason, or excuse, dispraised his work.

So it happened that in his last years he went into eclipse, despite the undoubted fact that "Kim" and "Captains Courageous" and "Stalky" never quite left the minds of the people who read them, and even yet stand re-reading better than most of the fiction written since.

The whole story of the man and his work is recorded in this book written with knowledge, with a sure critical sense and with abundant charm. It is by no means adoring, the criticism is sharp but well based, and the conclusion that this amazing author certainly deserved well of his countrymen is certainly sound.

There is a fine introduction by Frank Swinnerton.

•

Fiction Contrast

By W. S. MILNE

FRIDAY'S CHILD, by Georgette Heyer. (Allen, $3.00.)

THE CROW ON THE SPRUCE, by Chenoweth Hall. (Allen, $3.00.)

HISTORICAL novels generally tend to be overburdened with research or plot or both. "Friday's Child", however, is a brilliant exception. It carries lightly the burden of its historical erudition, and it has about as much plot as a Wodehouse novel. Indeed it makes one think of Wodehouse repeatedly, for Miss Meyer's Regency bucks are obviously the spiritual ancestors of Bertie Wooster and Stanley Featherstonehaugh Ukridge.

Their delightful inanity, their bird-brained resourcefulness in devising absurd stratagems, their loyalty when it comes to rallying round a pal in a jam — and the story is a succession of jams — all take us back to the sort of doings that went on at Blandings. The hero, Lord Sheringham, jilted by the reigning "toast", vows to marry the first girl he sees, and is a good deal luckier than he deserves. Hero Wantage is the poor relation of a neighboring county family, who had admired Sherry from afar. She is innocence itself, and, convinced that her hero can do no wrong, proceeds to model her conduct, language and deportment on her husband so unexpectedly acquired. She proceeds to go from one scrape to another, and Sherry and his friends are kept busy extricating her.

When the marriage of convenience at length threatens to split asunder, Sherry's Wodehouse pals again come to the rescue, and all ends happily after a very pretty tangle of cross-purposes, abductions, and mistaken identities. Miss Heyer succeeds in giving us as deft and lighthearted a costume piece as has appeared in a very long time, and her characters contrive to be real and likable people, so much so, indeed, that at times we forget we are in the London of a hundred-and-thirty years ago.

"The Crow on the Spruce" achieves reality in an entirely different way. This chronicle of a Maine fishing village, of which the centre of activity is the sardine cannery, is more a series of sketches of village "characters" than a connected story. The community has been completely bossed by the owner of the cannery, who owns the houses and says who shall have credit at the general store. He is the crow on the spruce, dominating the scene, and throwing a shadow of ill-omen over all village activity. Early in the story the crow is shot, but the shadow remains. The efforts of his wife to undo the evil results of his tyranny, and the suspicion and mistrust with which the villagers attempt to adjust their lives to the new order of things, seem to be the main themes of the tale.

Miss Hall's interest, however, is not in plot-construction; she often loses sight of her initial idea, and delights in brief sketches of this person and that, with little effort, apparently, to tie them in to the main theme. As a delineator of character, she is successful enough to have produced an interesting book, slight though it is. Once she can shake off her *American Mercury* short-story apprenticeship, she may be able to give us a really notable novel. These two stories are probably as wide a contrast as you are likely to find in a literary double bill.

•

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THE BEST OF SCIENCE FICTION, Edited by Groff Conklin. (Ambassador, $3.75.)

THE lads who want to make your flesh creep as you read your magazine are "long" on Science. Atomic power, rockets and death-rays are commonplaces to them. Vast new schemes for obliterating the human race pop out of their imagination and eerie scientific criminals appear like jinn out of a bottle. And so the public is thrilled at a fairly cheap rate.

Much of this material is built on pseudo-science. But there is another and better variety. Did not H. G. Wells write "The Time Machine" and "The War of the Worlds" and who can forget Jules Verne? Of late a considerable number of scientific experts have been indulging in fictional prophecy (under pseudonyms) and selling the tales with satisfying frequency.

This collection of their work is introduced by John W. Campbell, jr., Editor of the periodical *Astounding Science-Fiction* who classifies this kind of fiction as follows: (1) Prophecy stories in which the author tries to predict the effect of some new invention; (2) Philosophic stories with a science background, (3) Adventure tales.

Forty stories are included in the book—seven of them dealing with atomic power.

•

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Last year the winner was Elizabeth Metzger Howard with "Before The Sun Went Down" and the same novel won the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer award of $125,000.

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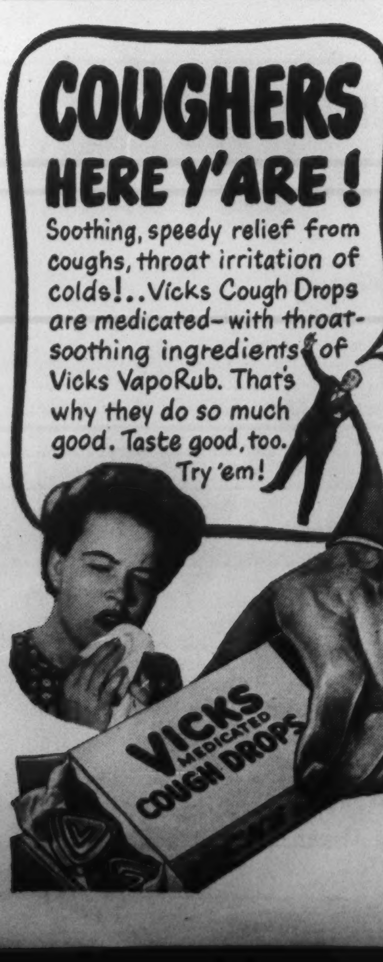
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THE BOOKSHELF

Most of The Poets Yearned For A Cottage in The Country

GOD MADE THE COUNTRY, by Edward Township Booth. (Ryerson, $3.00.)

IN A hasty time, leisurely reading may be a healing activity — for the few who may want to be healed. The many, as ever, will prefer the speedy kind which the lightest kind of novels provide. That is their privilege, and their happiness, and all hail to them. They are having fun, just like the few who read a bit, and think a bit, and read a little more until their pipes go out, and more time off for thinking — and re-lighting — is necessary.

Here's a book for the lingerers; a series of essays about literary figures in all history who have praised country life whether sincerely, or from fashionable affectation. It goes back to Hesiod, Xenophon, Virgil and Horace, lingers with less favored Latins and then leaps to the Eighteenth Century to have a look at Madame de Sévigné and Voltaire in France, and to a whole procession of Englishmen from Pope to Wordsworth. The New England pundits march next, Emerson to Thoreau.

At the end the author says: "This book has endeavored to sketch sympathetic portraits of two men, who, God grant, we shall always have with us, one at the base of civilization, the other at its highest peak; two honest and greatly creative men all but forgotten in the bumptious adolescence of industrial technology — the farmer and the man of letters."

As you sit before your fireplace savoring this gracious review of the centuries your pipe won't stay alight for long; smoking needs some attention to be efficient.

•

Church Play

GOD'S PLENTY, by Canon J. E. Ward. (Longmans, Green, $1.00.)

THIS is a verse-play on the ancient story of Ruth, produced in St. Stephen's Church Toronto, in November, 1944, under the direction of Earle Grey. The pentameters are fluent and the incidental songs are presented with original music, edited by Professor John Reymes-King of the University of Alberta.

•

A Place to Live

TOMORROW'S HOUSE, by George Nelson and Henry Wright. (Musson, $4.00.)

MOST novelties in house construction are attempts to answer complaints of housewives on the score of inconvenience, wastage of space, imperfect heating and lighting, and general ignorance by builders of what a house should do in order to make itself into the framework of a home.

The authors of this fine quarto of over 200 pages are on the staff of the *Architectural Forum* and certainly know what is going on in the minds of house-designers. They explain how each separate room should be planned for comfort and convenience, and they have short patience with mere fads. "It was once believed that a house was not really modern until it was a white cube with a flat roof. Or perhaps it had to have round instead of square corners. Or maybe 'the thing to do' was chromium trim smeared all over the main entrance. All this is foolishness."

People interested in the fine art of living will rejoice in this book.

•

The Crime Calendar

By J. V. McAREE

TOWARD the end of Elizabeth Sanxay Holding's **The Innocent Mrs. Duff** (Musson, $2.50) a police officer appears, but this is no detective story. It is a story of degradation, of crime and the inevitable punishment, and is told brilliantly. Literally it is the sort of book that one finds difficulty in laying down, once begun. In short it is a gem. . . There is also something gemlike in **The Pavilion** by Hilda Lawrence (Musson, $2.50) and here again there is no policeman though there is a series of murders. The characterization is brilliant, but toward the end there is a kind of cloudiness that weakens the total effect. Nevertheless **The Pavilion** is far above the average and the author is being hailed as a new star in the sky of mystery and suspense. . . It is the ending, too, in **Death in the Limelight** by A. E. Martin (Musson, $2.50) that weakens what otherwise is a very high grade story of murders in Australia by the leading Australian practitioner in this field. It would be absolutely first class if but for the bizarre ways of committing murder that have absorbed so much of the writer's ingenuity. The characters are life-like, the irony delightful.

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TROUBLE

A FRIEND of ours is worried about his watch. The winding stem broke and the jeweler told him he wouldn't be able to get a replacement for at least two months. Our friend left the watch—then noticed later that his receipt stub said: **Not responsible for goods left over 30 days!** It may be the beginning of a nasty legal tangle.—*This Week,* N.Y.

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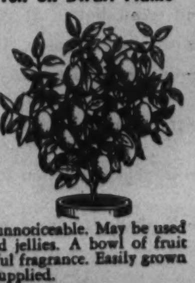

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MR. REGINALD HOLROYDE of the Eagle Star Insurance Company Limited whose appointment as Assistant Manager for Canada has been announced by Mr. J. H. Riddel, Manager for Canada. Mr. Holroyde was formerly Branch Manager at Winnipeg. Mr. V. C. Creber of the Canadian Head Office in Toronto becomes Manager of the Western Canada Branch at Winnipeg. Mr. A. C. Ruby will be Branch Manager at Calgary. These appointments will be effective as of April 2nd.

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MUSICAL EVENTS

Oscar Peterson's Piano Playing May Be New Concert Jazz

By JOHN H. YOCOM

SINCE George Gershwin there have been few creative giants in the field of jazz but a host of interpreters. With unceasing vitality they have experimented with types of distortion in melody, harmony, rhythm and tone-color. So far they have done little in the direction of form. Popular musicians believed that boogie woogie satisfied their quest for a new form. But evidently this is now proving to be only a transition to something else. Perhaps a Canadian pianist has this something else.

Canada's top-drawer interpreter of popular music is Oscar Peterson, a 20-year-old Negro from Montreal. Built along the lines of Joe Louis (over 6 feet, over 200 pounds), he can play with the rhythmic deftness of Hazel Scott or Alec Templeton or give a Chopinesque treatment to old and new popular ballads. He says that at every performance he loses five pounds, restores his energy with two steaks afterwards.

Peterson is heard regularly on one of the most popular national C. B. C. programs. His records for Victor are a sales sensation. He has played to packed houses in Montreal and Winnipeg, and last week at Massey Hall in Toronto. Later this year he plans to make a trans-Canada tour and then to appear on U. S. networks. But he intends to reside in Canada.

Novel music and popular music cannot be ignored. After a long period of quarantine in dance places, jazz was finally admitted into concert halls. But when jazz becomes listening-music, it must take more criticism than it ever received from jitterbugs in a ballroom.

Every music lover must decide for himself which kind of music he prefers. Perhaps it is possible to appreciate every kind—formal classics, sentimental romantics, exaggerated moderns and frenzied jazz — with equal sincerity and comparable degrees of mental and spiritual return. We doubt it.

"Dead As Ragtime"

Although Oscar Peterson still plays occasional boogie woogie (persistent counter-rhythmic patterns, usually eighth notes in the bass) and with it draws his greatest applause he has told the press that "it is as dead as ragtime". Oscar already has found the limitations of boogie form—roughly a musical sentence of three phrases, each four measures long.

Peterson studied with Paul de Marky, Montreal concert pianist, learned to play and appreciate Chopin. The Polish composer is still his favorite. When he plays his own slow arrangements of old popular tunes, such as Gershwin's "The Man I Love", "Time on My Hands", and Kern's "Smoke Gets in Your Eyes", he draws liberally on Chopin, Debussy's chords of the ninth, the milder dissonances of Ravel, and of course, the old pet harmony—the "blue chord" (minor seventh).

These free interpretations make better listening-music than his rhythmic variations, accompanied by a *pizzicato* string bass and drums. His music then leaves the concert hall and returns to the ballroom.

But can jazz be separated from dancing? George Gershwin believed it could and to some degree succeeded. So do many others writing at present, including the prolific composer Morton Gould. Igor Stravinsky is now rehearsing his "Ebony Concerto" with Woody Herman's jazz group for a Carnegie Hall performance on March 25.

Jazz orchestras, no matter how skilled the musicians, have not yet produced a brand of music as worthy of serious performance as Oscar Peterson with a single piano. Although swing concerts are becoming increasingly frequent, the audiences are still largely fans. Few lovers of orthodox music attend.

In December Duke Ellington played in Massey Hall. In January and February Montreal had jazz concerts by local musicians and a band from Ottawa. David Gillman will present swing concerts in Toronto's Eaton Auditorium on March 23 and April 29. On the latter night Eddie Condon, the famous American jazz exponent, gives a concert in Massey Hall. A swing concert will be given in the C.B.C.'s Toronto Concert Studios on March 30.

Musical opinion is quite definite one way or the other about these performances. We find ourselves unable to share the enthusiasm of hot music fans. Without making technical arguments, it can be said that they fail in inspiration, instrumentation, melody and harmony. In addition, "jam" music suffers a weakness in maintaining fixed rhythms and tempos.

Two schools of thought argue the case for hot music. The first claims that it is original, uniquely emotional and unfettered by any of the accepted standards. The other school says that boogie woogie is really Bach, Haydn and Mozart brought up to date. Now which is it?

New Type Concert

Much better, we think, is the type of popular arrangement by facile André Kostelanetz. Tuneful melodies from musical comedy and motion pictures are treated with instrumentation representative of the symphony orchestra. Strings and woodwinds are given prominence proper to their particular timbres, while the brass and percussion sections keep their place. In form, thematic developments, use of counter-melodies and instrumental colorings the principles are basic to all good symphonic music.

Canada has a number of such arrangers; some, like Percy Faith, have gone to the U. S. There remain Robert Farnon, Montreal's Agostini, Toronto's youthful Howard Cable, Geoffrey Waddington, and Louis Applebaum, who composed scores for Hollywood's "Tomorrow the World" and "Story of G. I. Joe" and who refused a permanent U. S. contract.

Full length concerts of their arrangements, by 50 to 60 piece orchestras, would appeal to people who dislike jam sessions of the Duke Ellington variety. Furthermore, Canadian hot music fans could find something of interest in them. The Robert Russell Bennett arrangement of tunes from "Oklahoma", which has

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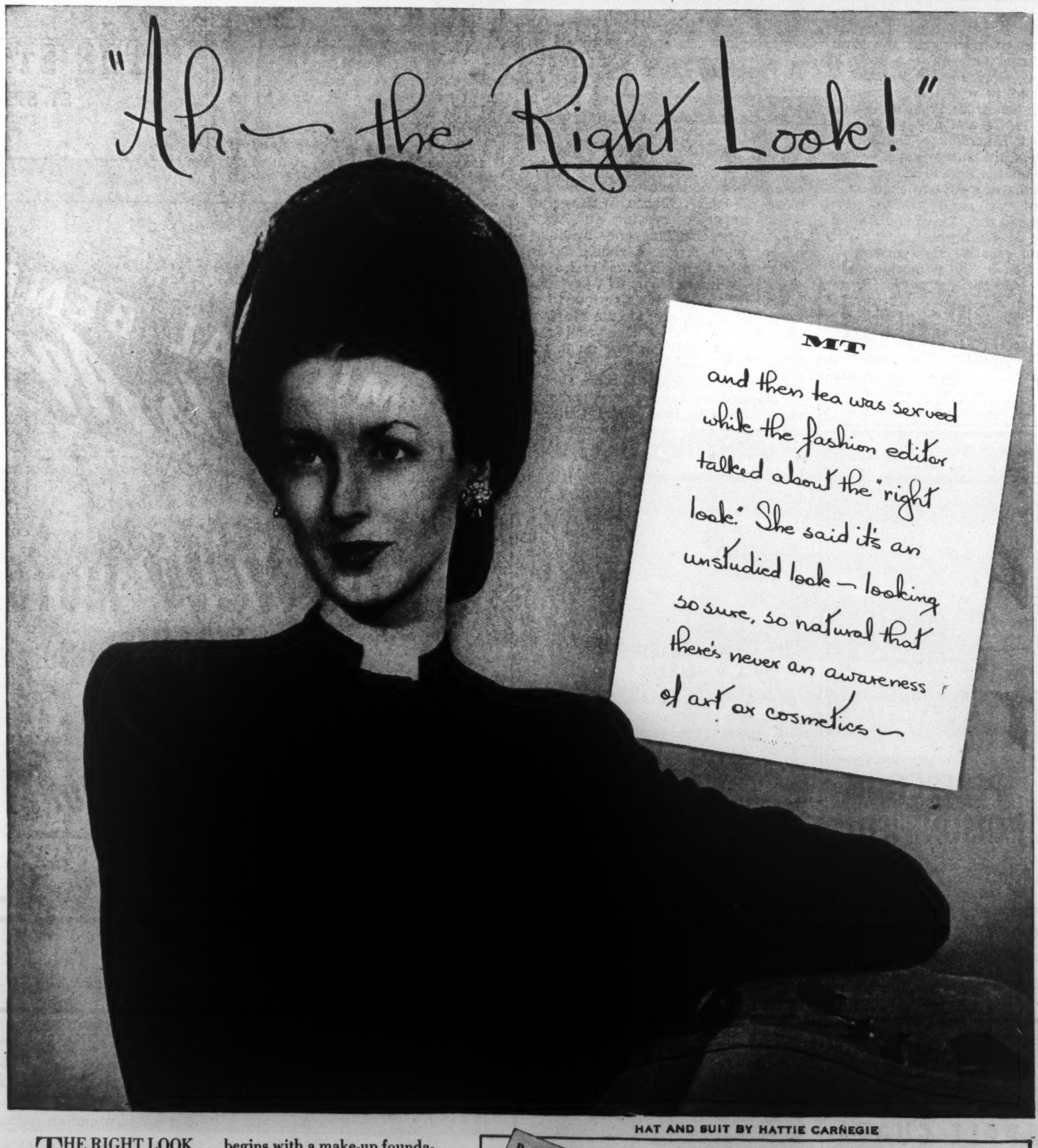
"Ah — the Right Look!"
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and then tea was served while the fashion editor talked about the "right look." She said it's an unstudied look — looking so sure, so natural that there's never an awareness of art or cosmetics —

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been played at Toronto Proms and Pops, could be one selection in this type of concert.

•

METROPOLITAN Opera artists appeared in two concerts of operatic excerpts in Eaton Auditorium last week. Soprano Jarmila Novotna, Contralto Herta Glaz, Tenor Raoul Jobin, and Baritone Martial Singher gave a program well-acted and well-sung. Costumes were colorful; settings were simple. Piano accompaniment by Peter Fuchs was good.

The audience on the second night missed hearing Madame Novotna who was suffering from a cold. For the first half the two men sang solos.

Act II of "Carmen", a scene from Act III of "Boris Godounoff" and the Figaro scene in Act I of "The Barber of Seville" were presented effectively. However, for some listeners the form suffers too much when opera is removed from its roots for the performance of separate acts. Individual arias sung as solos, as they were on the second night, were more thrilling than the short version of opera dramatics. The same criticism may be made of Pops concerts that give one movement from a symphony.

MOST disappointing event of last week was the Toronto concert of blonde Miliza Korjus. Even Massey Hall stage was crowded with people who had remembered with admiration the glamorous soprano in "The Great Waltz". But they were let down—by a meagre program of ten numbers, by a voice that suffered from a cold and a lack, perhaps permanent, of good tone quality, by a heavy woman who no longer looks a movie queen. It was mass disappointment, reflected by no demand for encores in the first half and only two at the end—something new for Toronto. Her able pianist, Glauco d' Attili, fared better. The selection of program numbers was good—Mozart's "Allelulia", Wagner's "Elsa's Admonition", Liszt's "O Komm Traum", Gershwin's "Summertime" and Strauss' "Vienna Woods". During the Mozart-Adams "Variations" with flute obligato, her power in the coloratura passages almost showed again the Korjus of old.

FILM AND THEATRE

Joan Crawford Wins "Oscar" And Dick Powell a New Public

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

ALMOST everyone appears to have been made happy by Joan Crawford's succession to Academy Award honors. The general satisfaction seems to be based, not so much on the merits of her performance in "Mildred Pierce," as on the feeling that the star had the honor coming to her after all these hard-working screen years. The award itself put the fitting and inevitable climax to the sort of story that Joan Crawford herself has often given us on the screen. The heroine (Joan Crawford) works her way up from an obscure beginning with the chorus (in "Mildred Pierce" it was home-made pies), rises gradually to become a national figure, faces triumph and disaster with faultless poise, sees her hopes and future threatened, makes a crucial decision and brings everything off triumphantly with "Mildred Pierce" and the Academy Award. The screen version, I suspect, would have had its heroine dying in the final sequence and catching at the last moment the far-off echo of the nation's applause. Life which is more moderate just had Miss Crawford laid up with flu and listening to the ceremony over the radio.

Joan Crawford's work in "Mildred Pierce"was standard Crawford, no better, it seemed to me, than her performance in "A Woman's Face," though a good deal more interesting to watch than the acting of most of her junior colleagues on the screen. Joan Crawford invariably turns out a sound and stylish performance, for her acting, like her clothes, has taken on a dramatic reticence and authority over the years. She is undoubtedly entitled to the award, though perhaps on the ground of general proficiency rather than special attainment.

A New Powell

Dick Powell, who picked up an entirely new following with "Murder My Sweet" will probably add to their numbers with his new film "Cornered." Mr. Powell has evidently made up his mind to make the break with his past complete. In "Murder, My Sweet" he was tough but amiable. In "Cornered" he is tough and unremittingly truculent. The boyish grin, which in the old crooning days endeared him to so many movie-goers and violently repelled so many others, has vanished completely. The once curly hair has been fiercely cropped to a Humphrey Bogart crew cut. These however are details. What is more surprising is that he has turned himself into an increasingly competent and interesting actor. Even the crooner-haters can now let bygones be bygones and enjoy the new Powell.

In "Cornered" he is a Canadian airman, a one-time prisoner of the Nazis, who discovers at the war's end that his French bride has been murdered by a Nazi collaborationist. The hero tracks his enemy to Brazil where he runs into a nest of fashionable and complicated folk, half of whom are busily plotting the next world war while the other half are working to circumvent them. The hero, a lone stalker, manages to get badly in the way of both parties. This means that the right-thinking people who are trying to protect society from World War III have to take on the added duty of protecting the hero from the renegade group, who ply him with liquor and women and finally tire of the indirect approach and just slug him over the head.

Healthy Violence

The film struck me as rather excessively violent, but I suppose this is being over-fastidious, especially since all the people who are finally murdered, or merely beaten to death, hold all the wrong political ideas. It's fairly exciting, however, and the tricks of suspense, though fairly obvious, are sharply handled; particularly in a sequence in which a dangerous conversation between the hero and an ambiguous lady is agonizingly interrupted at intervals by the roar of passing express-trains. There is a very good supporting cast which includes Walter Slęzak as an unmistakably bad lot and two handsome new heroines, Micheline Cheirel and Nina Vale. Micheline Cheirel is on the right side, and Nina Vale is obviously up to no good from the first. (This isn't giving anything away. She proves it in one minute flat by turning up in an outfit that gives a quite staggering effect of nudity even if it clothes her right up to the neck, including a dog-collar.)

SWIFT REVIEW

WONDER MAN. The Danny Kaye comedy with Comedian Kay cast as identical twins and more than living up to the title. Recommended.

SCARLET STREET. Edward G. Robinson, Joan Bennett and Dan Duryea, who collaborated successfully in "The Woman in the Window" try a repeat performance, with rather dismal results.

MILDRED PIERCE. Most of the people in this screen-version of the James Cain novel are too horrible for words. But Mildred, played by Joan Crawford, is fine.

SPELLBOUND. Psychoanalysis as an aid to crime detection. Thanks to Hitchcock, rather than to Freud, it makes good exciting mystery melodrama. With Ingrid Bergman and Gregory Peck.

THE LOST WEEKEND. The distinguished screen version of the story of an alcoholic. The year's best film, with Ray Milland giving the year's best male performance.

KISS AND TELL. Screen version of the bouncing George Abbott stage comedy. With Shirley Temple.

• •

Ballet Theatre Has Satirical Novelties

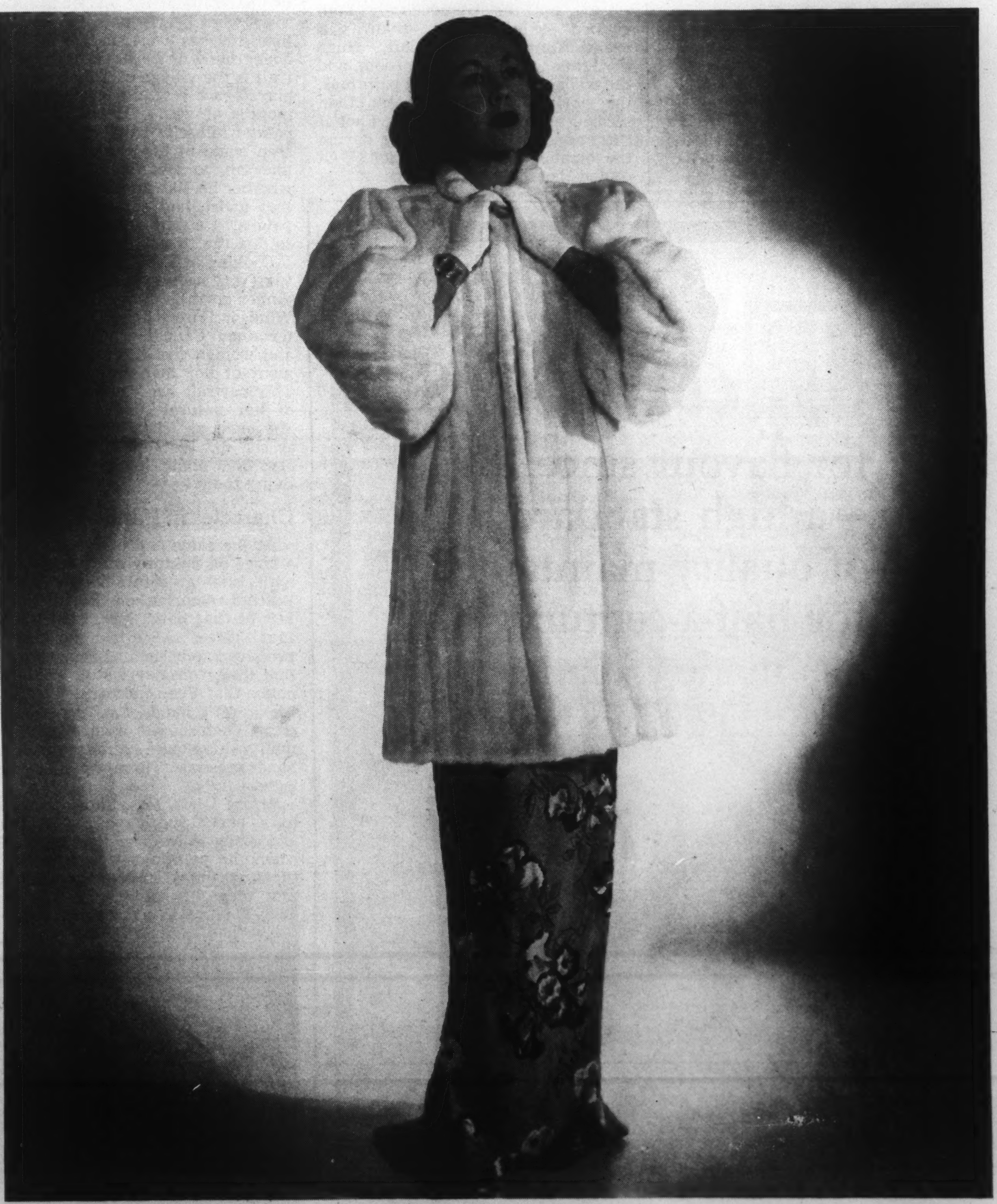
By LUCY VAN GOGH

RUSSIAN ballet, like some other forms of animal life, appears to propagate itself by fission. As everybody knows, it has increased greatly in the number of its travelling companies since the first world war. But whereas the earlier companies used to combine in one organization all the prime elements of this form of art, each in a high degree of excellence, the present-day organizations seem to select one of them to specialize on and let the rest go hang. We have recently had a ballet troupe consisting of a number of principals, some of whom were of stellar rank, with no stage setting, no *corps de ballet*, and only a very moderate orchestra. This week we have a company — the program forgot to give its name, but the advertisements call it the Ballet Theatre, and it belongs to Mr. Hurok — containing no stars of higher rank than Lucia Chase and André Eglevsky, full scenic equipment, an excellent *corps de ballet*, and the usual slightly less than adequate orchestra.

Rumor has it that Anton Dolin and Markova will join this company for its Montreal appearance, which will make quite a difference to its brilliance in solo roles; but we have to take it as it is. It is to be hoped that Monday's audience did not get the idea that "The Spectre of the Rose" (in which the chorus does not appear and the stage setting is not of major importance) contains no more art than was apparent in this performance. "Bluebeard" was pretty successful in spite of Dolin's absence, for the inumerable minor parts for which such brilliant choreography was created by Fokine were admirably done and the ensemble was perfect. "Les Sylphides" lacked orchestral delicacy and stellar dancing, but the chorus was highly effective.

The company offers several novelties, of which Monday's item was "On Stage" by Michael Kidd to music by Norman Dello Joio. We must decline to express any opinion of the highly modernistic music of this ballet from the present performance, but that part of it which was on the stage struck us as having possibilities of durable popularity, especially on a continent crammed with young people who "see themselves" in the roles of the great ballet dancers. It is a rehearsal scene (in a setting most admirably designed to represent, without actually being, an empty stage) of a romantic ballet whose qualities are rather cleverly satirized, and it is broken up by comments danced by one of the stage hands and by a young girl who has failed in her audition on account of nervousness. The rehearsal itself could be strengthened in many spots, but the work shows imagination and sympathy. Several other novelties came on too late in the week for comment in this column.

A new conductor divided honors with the veteran Mois Zlatin, in the person of Robert Zeller, a specialist in modern American and Russian music. He handled most of the novelties and some of the classics and showed a thorough understanding of the new idioms.



Gladys Swarthout

.... a memorable picture in Andres white ermine jacket and Hildebrand's flowered crepe dinner dress jewelled with sequins .... as seen at Simpson's Spring Festival of Fashion.

SIMPSON'S

WORLD OF WOMEN

London Artist Does Portraits of Rideau Hall's New Residents

By BETTY WRIGHT

London.

AT the end of this month Canada will welcome Viscount and Viscountess Alexander to their home in Ottawa. Canadians have read a great deal about them since Lord Alexander's appointment as Governor-General was announced, and even the diminutive papers over here have devoted space to the distinguished couple. But very few people, even in London, know that they have found time in the midst of their preparations for departure to have their portraits painted, and the artist they chose is an Englishwoman widely known in the fashionable circles in Britain.

Mrs. Flora Lion, F.R.A., started drawing when a small child, and at sixteen was the youngest pupil ever admitted to the St. John's Wood Art School. After studying in the Academy schools in London, she went to Paris, where she won the highest award at the Paris Exposition, long before the first Great War. Since then, she has painted scores of Britain's social and political leaders, from Queen Elizabeth and the Duchess of Kent to Mr. Attlee; from Sir Henry Wood of the musical world to Sir Frederick Whyte, whose name is well known to members of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs who have visited Chatham House. Her work has been shown frequently at the Royal Academy.

Tucked away in a tiny "Close" in badly-bombed Chelsea, I found her studio. Only in Old London could one discover such a place. It's just off a main road, but completely isolated in its quiet courtyard. Many years ago the studio was the stable of a large estate, and the tremendously high vaulted ceilings, with their oak beams, formed the hay loft. Huge skylights now brighten the room, and the walls are lined with oil paintings, the work of a lifetime. Mrs. Lion seemed surprised when I asked her if she had gone to the country during the bombing. "Leave London? Of course not. It was unpleasant at times—but this is my home!"

Mrs. Lion is still a very handsome woman. Her head would delight a sculptor; fine, regular features, with deep-set dark eyes; iron-grey hair drawn back from her high forehead into a loose knot at the nape of her neck. She stood very straight in her black dress, and there was real lace at her throat. She might have stepped right out of one of those enormous gilt frames herself. I felt suddenly many years removed from bomb-scarred present-day London.

Surprisingly enough, on one wall a lively old Piccadilly flower-girl looked quite at home amidst her titled companions. "She was on the corner for years," explained my hostess. "She always greeted me with: 'Ow's the pynting, dearie?' I wonder if we shall ever see flower-girls in Piccadilly again?" (Even with tulips down to £1 a dozen, I thought, it's a poor prospect!)

Over a cup of tea, Mrs. Lion chatted about Lord Alexander and his charming wife. "He stood for his portrait, you know. Literally stood, from eleven in the morning until three in the afternoon, with just time off for a cup of tea. And there were several days of that. He says he never gets tired."

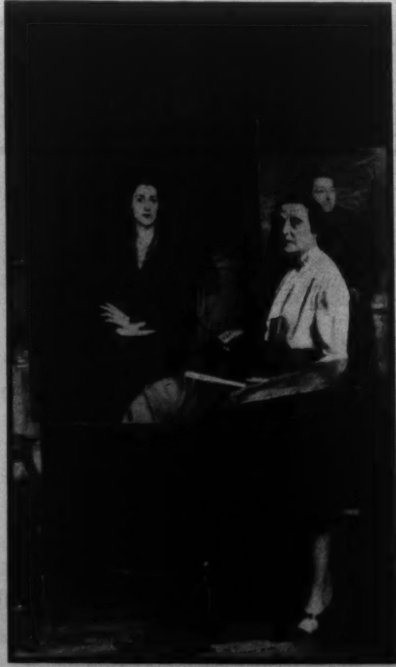
I glanced over my shoulder at the two portraits at the end of the room. They were nearly finished; only the final touches were needed. In the background of Lord Alexander's portrait is the village of Tunis, where he played such a vital part during many months of war. "He is a very fine painter himself," said Mrs. Lion. "I've seen some of his work, and it's not like an amateur's. I asked him whether he, like another famous amateur artist, had painted during campaigns. He said he'd never been able to find the time."

Looking at Lady Alexander on canvas (very beautiful she is, in her blue dinner gown), I thought of her in her Windsor Forest home, where she entertained Canadian newspaper men and women just after the announcement of her husband's appointment. This portrait has caught the essence of her natural dignity and charm. She looks as friendly and unaffected as she did that day, perched on the arm of a chair in her comfortable living-room.

Character in Hands

At the same end of the studio was a large oil painting of Princess Alice, with one graceful hand upraised. When I remarked on the striking effect of that hand, Mrs. Lion told me that Princess Alice had the most expressive hands she had ever seen, and that they were never still. "You will notice that I've concentrated on Lady Alexander's hands, too," she remarked. "When she sat down, she fell into that position quite naturally, with her hands crossed. There was no need to 'pose' her."

Before I left, Mrs. Lion invited me to a party she gave for Viscount and Lady Alexander on March 12, when the paintings were shown for the first time. There's a possibility that they may be seen at the Academy, before they are sent to grace the walls of Rideau Hall.



Mrs. Lion and the portrait of Lady Alexander, in the artist's studio.

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Santiago's the Place to Find a Servant at Seven Dollars Per

By DALE TALBOT

INASMUCH as I have spent the last couple of years in Chile where every family has at least one servant it is not surprising that some of life's more interesting moments have had more than a casual relationship with these faithful and efficient creatures.

I lived with an English family called the Hammonds when I first came to Santiago and I got the idea that all maids were called Maria because those that Mrs. Hammond hired and fired with such gay abandon always seemed blessed with that name. But it turned out that Mrs. Hammond's Spanish was even worse than mine and she found it simpler to call each of the girls Maria than bother with such names as Sabiola, Graciela, Odilia or Paquita. Once we got a girl who really was called Maria and I believe she came just when Mrs. Hammond had bravely decided to get down to it and learn to say the next girl's right name. I think it permanently destroyed her ambition because we had nothing but Marias from then on.

Poor Mrs. Hammond. She never

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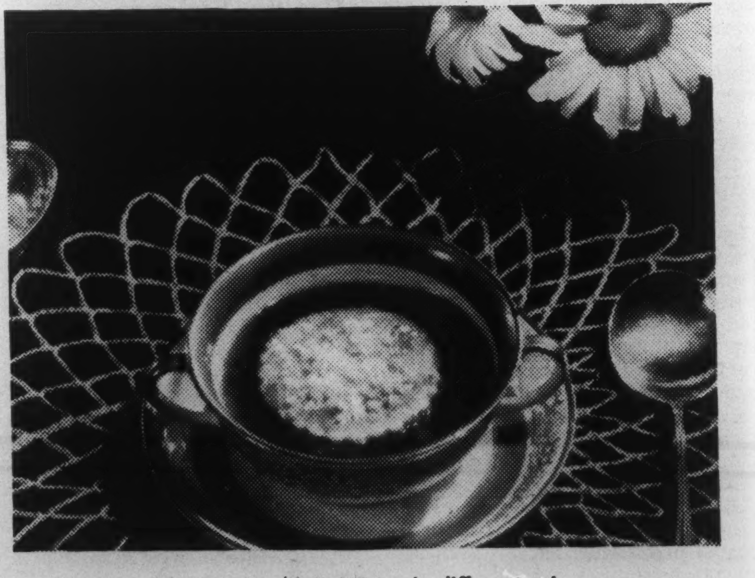

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OXO CUBE
OXO
Prepared from PRIME RICH BEEF

ONION SOUP (FRENCH STYLE)
(Serves 6)
3 medium onions (sliced); 2 tbs. dripping or butter; 2 tbs. flour; 6 cups boiling water; 3 OXO Cubes or 3 tsp. Fluid OXO; 1 tsp. salt; ⅛ tsp. pepper. Cook onions in dripping until soft and lightly browned; blend in flour. Stir in boiling water. Cook until thick, stirring constantly. Add OXO, salt, pepper. Cover. Simmer for ten minutes. Pour, add a toast round to each serving, sprinkle with cheese.

understood the maids and they never understood her. She always wanted places cleaned that Chilean maids don't see much reason for cleaning, like behind the chesterfield or underneath beds. The only really good maid we had was Elba whose father was a shoemaker. Elba left us to go back home and then we had quite a run of bad luck.

Anna came next and on her third day suddenly appeared gloriously drunk. She had found a bottle of whisky while cleaning a boarder's room and had put it to good use. Jimena lasted a couple of weeks and then eloped with a Chilean soldier. Panchita never came back from the store and for quite a while we did without a maid.

A maid in Santiago costs about 200 pesos a month which is $7, but don't get excited, ladies, because that's all she's worth. Currently, reports of high American wages for domestic help are causing trouble down here. The Chilean maid has decided that she, too, wants liberal working hours, numerous days off, a room with a radio, plus a few imaginary items which she thinks American maids get. It's a more serious problem than it sounds because the same situation applies to a wide range of lower class Latin American labor. They are quite unable to grasp that it would take four or five of them to do as much work as their North American counterpart and even then it would be done less efficiently.

Boiled, More Or Less

In returning to personal experiences I feel inclined to comment first on a series of incidents which might be entitled "'Berta and the Egg." Berta was one of Mrs. Hammond's "Marias" and while rather a hard worker she was not precisely quick-witted. Each morning I had a boiled egg for breakfast, a fact which Berta privately thought was a bit ridiculous because Chileans eat only a roll and coffee. This egg reached me in various stages of rawness and I am one of those persons who hate raw eggs. After a while I pointed out to Berta that there was a certain relationship between the length of time an egg stayed in the water and the condition it was in when it came out, and although I am no culinary expert I supplemented this with the suggestion that three minutes usually does a fairly commendable job.

I believe I got one or two excellent eggs and then we went back to a wide range of semi-finished ones and I finally discovered that my big mistake had been in failing to point out that the water was supposed to be boiling to begin with. Some mornings she'd had it ice cold, some mornings boiling, but most of the time it had been her idea of boiling. Finally I gave up and told her to toss them in for about 20 minutes and being an obliging soul she did just that. The result was that each day started with a sort of picnic touch and I am now an expert on hard boiled eggs.

It was Julio, however, who worked the neatest stunt of all. His employer a close personal friend of mine, insisted on carbonated water being served with each meal and Julio thought the whole idea was pretty silly. I was inclined to agree because Santiago's drinking water is as good and as safe as any water in Canada, but while I said nothing Julio took practical steps to indicate his attitude. He arranged with the grocery boy to supply ordinary tap water sealed in soda water bottles and they split the proceeds. They were doing splendidly until my friend noticed that the tops seemed to be coming off the bottles rather easily and that there was no "fizz". That finished Julio who was replaced with Francisco who was far too ordinary to be interesting.

TO ANY CIVILIAN

HE has returned, with distance in
his eyes,
A distance none can bridge — then
stay your words!
Respect his lonely memory of skies
Possessed by death instead of singing
birds;
You have not seen great cities blaze
and die,
Not yours the hand which helped to
devastate,
Nor have you heard a comrade's final
cry,
And sought for answers that might
compensate.

With distance in his eyes, he has
returned
To Canada, to walk remembered
ways;
Then help him find the peace so
dearly earned,
By bringing understanding to his
days.
And when he sometimes turns from
you apart,
Permit him lone communion with his
heart.

CLARA BERNHARDT

Celina was another maid I'll always remember. She was very proud of her ability to say "good morning," "how do you do", and several other English expressions, her favorites being "so long" and "okay", both of which came from the movies. She treated me pretty decently and when I left Mrs. Hammond's she gave me a sweater she'd knitted and a supply of *dulce de leche,* a popular sweet stuff. Celina never ceased to be amused at my Canadian trick of "diluting" coffee with hot water and milk and adding sugar. She took it straight and strong, thick black stuff that looked liked motor oil and tasted like it, as far as I was concerned.

Prestige In Chile

Maids are essential in Chile. For a person of any social standing not to have at least one is quite impossible. It was not very long ago that wealthy Chilean families had a maid for each member of the family, including children. Extra servants were kept on hand for visitors and in the event of a dinner party, for example, there would be a maid for each guest. Even today a better class family may have five or six maids while two or three are common.

In smaller, remote neighborhoods maids are often unaware of any social or legal privileges. They sleep on the floor and consider their position to be that of a paid slave. Their master's word is law even when it involves most unreasonable expectations. Chile's social laws are highly advanced, of course, and legally such things are not endorsed. Yet they happen.

But in the big cities it's quite different, as I have already indicated. American families offer fantastic wages and lure faithful old servants from Chilean homes. Chileans don't like it, of course, but there's not much they can do about it.

Two shades of grey are employed by Philip Mangone in this dressmaker suit and topcoat. The suit has silken circles in self-tones embroidered on its jacket. Topcoat has deep border of darker grey, and is cut with unusual rounded corners and flare.

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½ tsp. salt
4 tbs. shortening
1 egg
½ c. milk
5 hard boiled eggs
4 tbs. milk
2 tsp. lemon juice
3 tsp. chopped onion
2 tbs. chopped parsley
2 tbs. chopped green pepper
1 tsp. dry mustard
Salt, pepper, paprika
Sift together first 3 ingredients. Cut in shortening. Beat egg in measuring cup; add milk to make ¾ cup; add to first mixture. Roll out ¼ inch thick, on floured board. Chop hard boiled eggs, mix with remaining ingredients, spread on dough. Roll up like jelly roll and bake in hot oven (425° F.) 30 minutes. Serve with cheese sauce.

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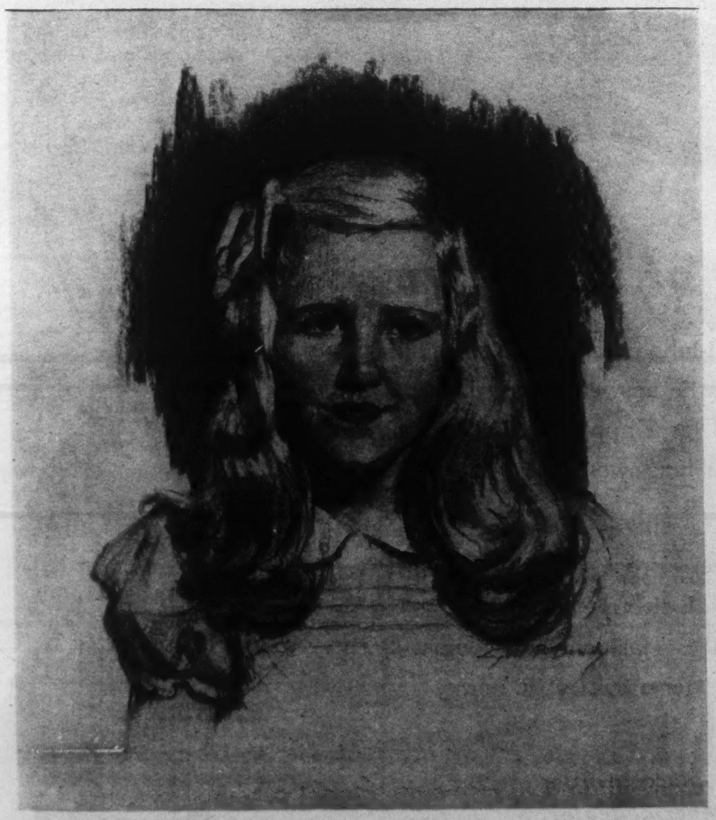
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THE DRESSING TABLE

Young and Not So Young Given an Even Break by New Fashions

By ISABEL MORGAN

FOR more years than most of us care to remember, we have had to depend on those reliable old standbys of the poets—robins and crocuses—to tell us that spring is loafing around in the wings waiting to make her big entrance. But this year the fashion show, free of war-time restrictions, is back to clinch matters.

The Fairweather show, which lead off the season in these parts, was noteworthy for the pleasing manner in which it recognized that portion of the female population that cannot get into a size fourteen to save its life, i.e., the matronly woman who leads a socially active life and dresses with considerable distinction. Youth also had its innings with plenty of date bait.

"Brown for spring," about which New York has been making a great to-do made its appearance in a three piece dressmaker suit with oatmeal colored top coat worn over a pin-striped brown suit. Fairweather's thought so well of this suit that the audience was given a second look at it, this time under a three-quarter length lynx coat — a luxurious fur with the faculty of looking well with evening dresses and suits.

Two piece and young in feeling, an aqua wool suit displayed some intricate trickery with scallops — all done in the cutting to give a gently scalloped line over and about the suavely rounded shoulder line, with the scallop theme repeated in the pockets. Worn with it, an aqua felt cloche hat with a fly-away quill, brown gloves and bag.

Noted with murmurs of approval by the audience: Navy crepe date dress with deep white lace plastron caught in at the waist. . . The short sleeved black sheer dress with wide heart-shaped neck outlined front and back by an upstanding black lace frill—shown with a wide platina fox stole so extravagantly long it dipped to the hem of the dress. . . An aqua and brown floral print dress with provocative slits across the bosom, under a short brown squirrel jacket with push-up sleeves.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY

OH! Paddy get the fiddle,
And Biddy take the floor,
We'll celebrate the seventeenth
With Irish jigs once more.
We'll honor good St. Patrick,
Every colleen and gossoon,
In our buttonhole a shamrock,
On our lips an Irish tune.

FLORENCE F. MCQUAY

And for the woman of mature dignity. Navy wool shortie coat scattered with embroidered gold thread design seen as a faint gleam of pattern on the surface of the blue wool. . . . Long shirtmaker type dress of shimmering grey crepe, with side-swept closing to give the front of the skirt an attractive feeling of sweeping movement, glimmering spray of frosty white sequin chrysanthemums across one side of the bodice—very beautiful under a coat of dark Canadian mink.

The show's commentator, Miss Margaret Ness, wore a grey gabardine soft dressmaker suit with sash closing at the waist, an aqua felt hat wreathed in fuchsia veiling, violet gloves.

Face-Saving

A phone call, an invitation, a hairdresser firmly repeating that an appointment won't be available "until a week from tomorrow", need not cast a shadow over the social side of life. Hudnut suggests that a quick emergency treatment between shampoos is the use of a fast-drying cologne. Moisten a pad of cotton with Yankee Clover Cologne and rub it on the scalp and down the length of the hair, strand at a time. Now brush like mad. This little trick rids the hair of dust and excess oil and imparts a fresh, clean and pleasing fragrance to the tresses.

And while we are on the subject of travel, this is as good a time as any to mention that Peggy Sage has keyed her newest pair of nail polish colors to air travel. Because there is no soot or grime way up thar in the wide blue yonder, Miss Sage believes women will revise their ideas of travel clothes and wear the brighter, higher shades. We won't *have* to wear the dark, sensible colors that don't show travel grime unless we want to. Whether or not one has immediate plans to step into a Trans-Canada plane, the two new Flying Colors are designed to give the hands a lift. These are Skyhigh —to go with spring navy, black or grey—and High Fashion (a little more subdued, this) to wear with brown, beige, moss green.

"Of blues and pinks and darkling black, or fuchsia rose that sings." Of such is the fashion picture—dazzling and rich with the colors beloved of French artists. For this magnificence of color Charles of the Ritz has designed a make-up and called it Parisienne. The lipstick is rose-red suffused with a faint blue, and is luscious and full-toned in daylight and nightlight. The cream rouge seems to blush the cheeks with a special charm. With this type of cream rouge, which has already been reduced to pastel tones, it is practically impossible for anyone to apply it badly. It merges easily and naturally with the skin tones. A pink-toned foundation is suggested for this make-up.

Now is the time to begin trimming your figure for the Easter Parade because the most beautiful bonnet isn't going to help very much if you are either too fat or too flat in the wrong places. With all the fashion shows making such a point of the long torso look, it's high time to decide whether you and the long torso look are going to be friends or enemies. The following exercise for reducing the hips, legs, and also firming the tissue under the shoulder blades, is suggested by the director of a well-known school:

First, sit on the floor, legs straight and together. Lean forward on the hips and be sure to pull in the tummy and lift the chest. Now, before you move any further, determine exactly on what you are going to roll by placing the right hand on the right hip and the left hand on the spinal column. Now, roll back to the right shoulder blade, raising both legs in the air. Roll back to position and repeat to the left. Do this exercise fifty times daily, alternating sides—and, come Easter, your mirror will reward you.

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CONCERNING FOOD

Impresarios of the Kitchen Give Vegetables the Leading Role

By JANET MARCH

"PERHAPS he's a vegetarian," said the young March who was steadying the step-ladder which was balanced in a snowbank against a tall very straight tree.

"There aren't cat vegetarians," I answered "you know, 'nature red in tooth and claw'." The step-ladder shifted while I leaned against the trunk and waved a juicy piece of liver back and forth as high as I could reach. A small furry black face looked down the twenty almost perpendicular feet which divided us, and said loudly "Mioaw."

The wild west wind which Shelley was so fond of swept away the delicious odors of what, in my experience is the favorite food of all cats and all the unfortunate animal could think of was the tree which, when chased by a dog had been quite climable, and now for twelve hours had become his prison.

Still clutching the rather juicy slice of liver, I got coldly down the step ladder, and instantly stepped over the top of my overshoes into a snow drift.

"The poor thing," said the young March who was in a snow suit and two pairs of mitts. "Do try again. He won't be able to go to sleep on that narrow branch, and it's so cold."

"It is," I agreed, "but at least he hasn't got wet snow on his ankles like I have, and neither the Humane Society nor the Fire Department will rescue him on account of he was careless enough to get chased up a tall tree on a Sunday."

"What are you going to do?"

"Go in and eat this piece of liver myself," I replied. "I'm not a vegetarian either."

Whether you are or are not a vegetarian every housekeeper likes to go light on their meat coupons now and then. Perhaps you are saving up for a ham, or one of these days there might be some bacon. Certainly we all eat more meat than we need, and even if we aren't thorough-going vegetarians we would do well to concentrate on vegetables. A lot of people have a mistaken idea that meat is the only source of protein, but a dish of lima or soya beans will do just as much for you in that way as a thick beef steak. Here is a vegetarian recipe for a loaf which could be substituted for meat loaf.

Carrot And Nut Roast

2 cups of shelled mixed nuts
6 medium carrots
1 onion
2 cups of bread crumbs
1 egg
Salt
Pepper
1 teaspoon of sage
Milk — enough to dampen the mixture

Put the nuts, carrots and onion through the grinder and then add the crumbs, egg, salt, pepper, sage and milk and mix together well. Put in a baking dish and cook in a moderate oven for half to three-quarters of an hour.

Brew It With Loving Care for the Ultimate in Coffee Perfection

By J. HILTON LEGH

HAVE you ever buried your nose in the bag from which freshly ground coffee has just been emptied, sighed, and wondered why coffee so seldom tastes as good as it smells?

On the principle that anything worth having is worth working for, a coffee gourmet comes up with this suggestion—"Distilled water is known to make coffee as clear as humanly possible." Rain water, boiled and reboiled then strained through cheesecloth will provide as economical distilled water as can be obtained. If used in making coffee, bring to a boil three times. Consider it boiled when it rises to the surface three times ready to boil over, then turn off heat and add ¼ cup cold distilled water. Let stand one minute before serving. Its clearness and aroma will astonish you.

Distilled water will not turn the trick if standard coffee making rules are not observed. Top grade, freshly ground coffee, a scrupulously clean pot, extreme care in measuring. The average proportion is one heaping tablespoon of coffee to each standard measuring cup of water.

All schools of thought agree that glass or earthenware coffee pots have less influence on the fine flavor than those made of metal. Of recipes, you may prefer the richness and body of percolated coffee, of coffee brought to the boil with the addition of egg, clear and deliciously fragrant, the delicate aroma of steeped coffee which carries no trace of bitterness, or the amber infusion obtained by the drip method. Store the coffee in a closed container never exposing it to the air any longer than necessary. In using water from a tap let it run several minutes to ensure freshness—an important tip.

Via Persia

An exchange of methods in tea and coffee making might be a good idea, our American cousins could teach us much of the art of coffee making, while we might if pressed, hand on a few hints on how to produce a good cup of tea.

Many things go into the making of that cup of coffee we look forward to so eagerly as a successful start for the day. An endless round of planting, cultivation and gathering, then the complicated process of washing, drying, milling, sifting and finally hand sorting to weed out inferior beans. Blending is a highly technical job, the difference in ordinary brands is due partly to roasting, light or dark, and to the color or ripeness of the bean when picked.

Centuries ago, so legend runs, an Arab chief who fell ill while in Persia was cured by a native brew made from wild berries. In 1511 coffee was taken from Arabia to Cairo where it was considered an intoxicant and forbidden to disciples of the Koran. On to Constantinople by way of Syria, again the beverage was taboo for the Turk; finally the ban was lifted and the thick syrupy Turkish coffee, wherein the pulverized grounds are the main feature is known to world travellers.

In the sixteenth century coffee found its way to Batavia, Dutch West Indies. An intriguing story is that of a young Frenchman who visited a plantation with the intention of obtaining coffee seeds by fair means or foul. At that time beans were roasted before export as a precautionary measure. Slaves were closely guarded and a blunt refusal met a request to the plantation owner. Faced with an impasse the fascinating visitor took his leave and as a farewell gesture was handed a huge bouquet by the susceptible young wife of the Dutch planter. It was not until he was well on his way that he discovered nestling in the heart of the bouquet a sturdy little coffee plant.

Brazil, which in 1926 exported 350 million dollars' worth of coffee, owes this fabulous trade to a Franciscan monk who in 1744 took a seedling to Rio de Janeiro and planted it in the monastery garden. Anyone who has enjoyed coffee served the South American way with hot goat's milk, will agree that it does not taste so good away from its own environment. Travellers who have brought home some of this finely ground, blackish coffee find it bitter and unpalatable but when you sip a demi tasse from fragile little cups as a suitable finis to a steak of unbelievable size and goodness, one can only say fervently, "Thanks for the memory."

Continental Fashion

The connoisseur will demand his demi tasse hot and strong, and iced coffee made by pouring fresh after-dinner coffee over cracked ice. *Cafe au Lait* is properly served by pouring equal quantities of hot milk and coffee into a cup Continental fashion from two pots. Vienna *Cafe au Lait* has a topping of unsweetened whipped cream.

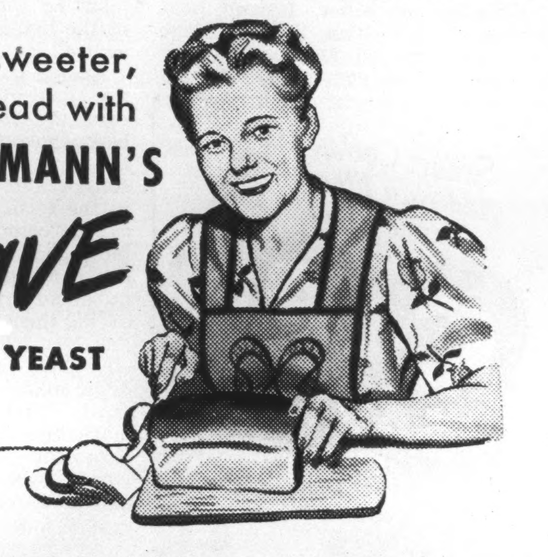
There is black magic in a sudden tantalizing unexpected whiff of coffee. A coffee speakeasy would be difficult to conceal, but were coffee banned tomorrow, to what lengths would we not go to obtain it?

Ironing day's a trying day — but there's *Quick Comfort* in a cup of **TENDER LEAF TEA**

Blended and packed in Canada
TENDER LEAF TEA
Superior Quality
TENDER LEAF TEA

At your grocer's in convenient size packages ... also in improved FILTER tea balls.

Now — sweeter, tastier bread with **FLEISCHMANN'S FRESH ACTIVE YEAST**



It's so easy to bake delicious, smooth-textured loaves if you use Fleischmann's *active* fresh Yeast. This fresh yeast is *full-strength*. It goes *right to work* to help you get best baking results *every time*.

IF YOU BAKE AT HOME—insist on Fleischmann's *active* fresh Yeast. The cake with the familiar yellow label! Dependable—Canada's favorite for over 70 years.

LEVURE FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST
WITH STARCH ADDED
An all-purpose FRESH yeast
AN EXCELLENT SOURCE OF VITAMIN B COMPLEX
STANDARD BRANDS LIMITED MONTREAL

Always fresh - at your grocer's

MADE IN CANADA

Back Again...

Kellogg's CORN FLAKES
Kellogg's RICE KRISPIES
Kellogg's ALL-WHEAT
Kellogg's BRAN FLAKES
Kellogg's PEP
6 DIFFERENT CEREALS
Kellogg's VARIETY
Kellogg's VARIETY
10 GENEROUS PACKAGES

★ 10 individual packages of 6 delicious cereals
★ Ideal for after school or bedtime snacks.
★ Everyone can choose his favourite.
★ Something new ... the box is the bowl!

Let Everyone Choose His Favourite . . . a cereal from Kellogg's Variety. It contains a different package-fresh cereal for every taste.

There are *six* delicious Kellogg cereals in the Variety. They're made from corn, wheat and rice . . . some flaked, some shredded, some popped! All are ready-to-eat, easy to digest, always fresh!

And something new: each of the packages is a *Kel*-BOWL-*Package!* The package is the bowl. Just open and serve. *No* dishes to wash.

Ask your grocer for Kellogg's Variety next time you shop—made by Kellogg's, the greatest name in cereals!

TRY THIS NEW WAY TO BUY CEREALS!

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By FRANK MANN HARRIS

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WELL, take a good grip on that chair, for here comes a small specimen:—

"Friends: If you and your family have not yet savored the truly exquisite enjoyment of PUNKLY—spelled P-U-N-K-L-Y—Baked Beans, you are honestly missing a really unusual and delightful treat—a treat which might well be compared to that perfect day in June which the immortal poet sang about as being so rare. That's because PUNKLY—spelled P-U-N-K-L-Y—Baked Beans are vastly different from the ordinary kind. This is for the reason that each and every PUNKLY Baked Bean has been individually selected by an expert—selected from a long line of pedigree-proud beans. . ."

But enough; there's a limit to everything. But that should be plentifully sufficient to give you the general idea. And it isn't necessary to reproduce the epic in its entirety for, quite likely, you heard the whole thing over the air and were moved by it to dash off to your nearest grocer and, not just ask for, but insist on getting the genuine PUNKLY — spelled P-U-N-K-L-Y — Baked Beans.

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Smart Cooks
Add Rich Flavor
This Easy Way

C&B SAUCE

Keep it on the table at home.
Ask for it at restaurants.

Made by
CROSSE & BLACKWELL
Fine Foods Since 1706

Be up to par!

TAKE
HOME
A JAR!
CAR STOP
CHOCKO

Take Chocko's advice
You'll find it real nice!

CANADA'S FINEST, CHOCOLATE OR NATURAL FLAVOUR - AT YOUR GROCERS NOW!

MALTED MILK
Norvall's

Try the tasty "BUDS" too

Do YOU know where HARRIS TWEED comes from?

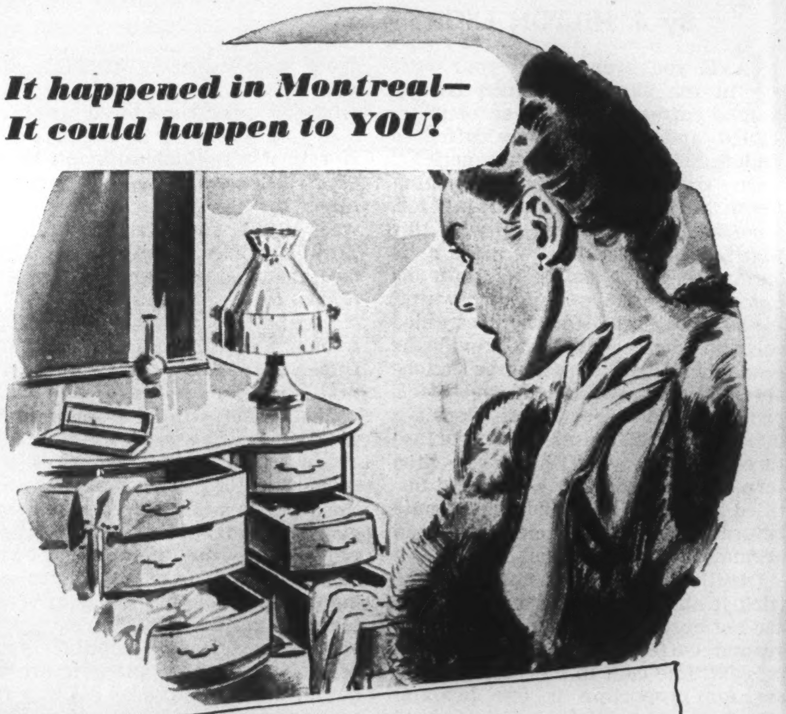
Only from the Islands of the Outer Hebrides, where the Islanders ply their skilled and ancient craft, come the tough, hard-wearing Harris Tweeds. Woven by hand from virgin Scottish wool, Harris Tweed in all its variety of stylish shades and patterns is the tweed for people who "know about clothes."

Look for the MARK on the Cloth. Look for the LABEL on the Garment

HARRIS TWEED

Issued by THE HARRIS TWEED ASSOCIATION Ltd.
LONDON——ENGLAND

It happened in Montreal—
It could happen to YOU!



Clubwoman Robbed of Jewelry!

Glancing around her hotel suite, the prominent clubwoman closed and locked the door. Hours later when she opened it again, the sight which greeted her eyes held her rooted to the spot. Her bureau gaped open! Dread clutched at her heart. Her jewels, $3,400 worth, were gone!

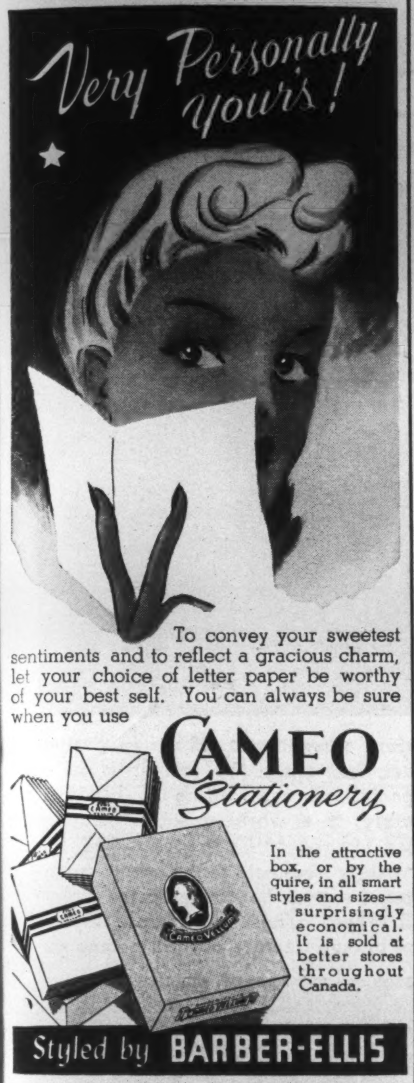
• • •

Nothing could replace their "sentimental" value, but her British Northwestern Personal Property Floater insurance policy could—and *did*—replace their "real" value. She learned *from experience* that British Northwestern Personal Property Floater insurance covers *all* losses of personal effects incurred at home or away from home. *And at nominal cost.*

See your British Northwestern agent today . . . *NOW* . . . about this remarkable protection.

This was an *actual* experience!
Recorded as Claim Q-428, it tells the story of another satisfied policyholder of British Northwestern.

British Northwestern
Fire Insurance Company
HEAD OFFICE – TORONTO, ONTARIO



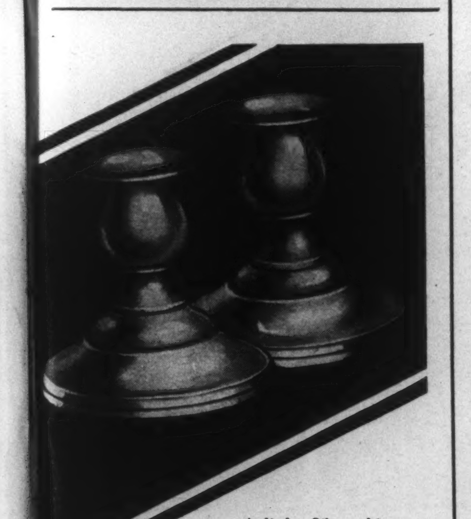
Very Personally yours!

To convey your sweetest sentiments and to reflect a gracious charm, let your choice of letter paper be worthy of your best self. You can always be sure when you use

CAMEO Stationery

In the attractive box, or by the quire, in all smart styles and sizes—surprisingly economical. It is sold at better stores throughout Canada.

Styled by BARBER-ELLIS


A little Silvo shines silver easily, safely, beautifully.

How exquisitely gleaming silver reflects the charming taste of a discerning hostess—and how correctly this favourite "International" pattern sets her design for entertaining. To keep that shine undulled, free from tarnish . . . care for silver as this maker recommends—with Silvo.

S-28

Silvo
LIQUID SILVER POLISH

NAUSEA due to motion upsetting the organs of balance, relieved with MOTHERSILL'S SEASICK REMEDY

For Land and Sea travel. Satisfactory results, or money refunded.

THE WORLD OVER

24

for ADVERTISING AND PUBLICATION PRINTING
Phone
Saturday Night Press
ADelaide 7361

can be—and are—such a handicap to full enjoyment of many programs otherwise pleasurable.

The worst offenders on this score are often advertisers who have just begun to "fool around with radio" as some of them so quaintly put it; and more particularly those of them who personally "dash off" their own selling-messages, or use a free and lavish hand in amending, correcting, enlarging and otherwise improving those submitted to them by experienced writers.

The viewpoint such sponsors adopt is, perhaps, no more than natural. In their initial dealings with radio stations they have come to realize, as never before, the full and solemn truth of the old statement that "Time is Money." To them, in that state of realization, it appears positively sinful that so many of those dearly-purchased moments of precious Time should be squandered on mere music, or comedy, or drama, when they might be so much better devoted to something really vital, such as the outstanding merits of SPOOK'S Abrasive Shave Cream, Which Rasps Your Whiskers Away!

Then, too, a large proportion of sponsors believe—as their own voluminous letters generally testify—that if you take six pages in which to make a simple statement, said statement will be just twelve times as convincing and impressive as saying the same thing on half a sheet.

AND so, "What the hell kind of a message do you think you can put across in three-quarters of a minute or less?"; or "What can you expect to say that's any good in just thirty or forty words?"; . . . these are the sort of querulous queries that are not infrequently heard at meetings—pardon, I should have written "Conferences" — in which such sponsors take part.

On such occasions the temptation is almost irresistible to point out that, for instance, the Twenty-Third Psalm carries a message that has impressed millions—yet may be repeated, every word distinct, in thirty-five seconds or less; or that Churchill's "Never in the field of human conflict was so much owed by so many to so few," although but seventeen words in length, really managed to "say something."

However, in our set, one just doesn't go pointing out such things to sponsors—not if the sponsor is financially solvent—and not if one has a proper regard for one's regular meals.

And so those dreary, dragged-out and over-emphasized commercial plugs continue; although if it was ever even surmised or suspected how much they must cost, in loss of good-will and possible sales, it might come as a severe shock to many. For there is a whole lot more than casual humor in the old tale of the long-winded preacher who made his Charity Appeal so lengthy that one listener, whose original intention was to donate five dollars, wound up by sneaking four bits off the collection plate.

There wouldn't seem to be a great deal of point in delving too deeply into the matter of good taste, or its lack, in radio commercials, there being such a diversity of opinion as to what does, and what does not, overstep the bounds. Yet there is one phase of it that might be lightly glanced at—especially as it is something that has just about taken its unlamented departure from radio.

I refer to merchandise that was scarce or unprocurable during the war years, but which still continued to be advertised to a certain extent. Everybody pretty well understood that the shortage of such products was caused by the requirements of the Armed Services; and it seemed to be within the bounds for an advertiser, in apologizing for the scarcity, to allude to the reason for same.

But I must confess that it rather painfully griped me—as it did many others I have spoken with—to hear some flannel-mouthed announcer talking as if the advertiser were supplying his wares as a personal favor to the brave lads and lassies of our Navy, Army, and Air Force—and not merely because he just didn't have any other option in the matter.

However, such offenses were comparatively rare, and who am I to be hauling a thumb out of a brother's eye, when I may have an elbow sticking in my own? For—it was the wartime strain and stress no doubt—I, too, have been guilty of helping perpetrate, in the name of Charity, Patriotism, or some such, things which I — well, which I don't just exactly cherish among my most treasured memories.

The matter of the actual announcing—the manner in which these radio commercials, after being written, are handled, or mouthed, is one worthy of considerable study. I am proud to count among my very best friends a number of prominent radio announcers, and, if they are still laboring under the illusion of that well-known slogan that there are certain things "even your very best friend won't tell you," I should be only too happy to help them toward disillusionment.

BUT that is something that will have to be gone into at some future time. Right now I have been asked to submit, in a hurry, my ideas for a new batch of radio commercials.

And, in view of what I have written here—of all the sins and failings I have just been castigating—how shall I go about this new task? Nothing flowery now, Frank; no flights of fancy or over-emphasis; let's just stick to plain, unadorned facts, set down in a sincere and simple manner.

Let's see, now. How would this do for one?—

In one of his immortal Sonnets Shakespeare wrote the following lines—"Some *glory* in their birth, some in their skill, some in their wealth, some in their body's force, some in their *garments*——"

(Announcer——2 second pause)

"Some Glory in their Garments". And it seems as if the immortal Bard of Avon, when he penned those words might almost have had Gook's Skid-proof Overalls in his mind's eye. For the first time you slip on one of these truly remarkable *garments*, you'll glory in its freedom from—

You see? It may be hard for an ancient dog to learn new tricks, but not nearly so hard as to try to unlearn the old ones.

Zino Francescatti, French violinist, appearing with the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, Massey Hall, March 19.

Herbert Evers, appearing in the brilliant comedy "Dear Ruth" which comes to the Royal Alexandra Theatre the week beginning March 18.

Spring's silhouette is SOFT and gently rounded -- there's a lengthened line that is SOFTLY fluid -- necklines are SOFT, low and wide, or high and throaty -- sleeves have a SOFTENED fuller-look -- waists round SOFTLY out into fuller skirts with a bit more length -- hats are SOFT

Spring comes in Softly!

and innocently pretty -- details delicate, and very feminine -- SOFT and clear are Eaton's "Paint Box" colours.

THE OTHER PAGE

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By FRANK MANN HARRIS

MANY years ago a certain small boy, during spelling lesson at school, set down the name of a well-known vegetable as "collyflour." For this dire offense his punishment was to copy the correct spelling on his slate one hundred times.

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Keep it on the table at home. Ask for it at restaurants.

Made by
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Fine Foods Since 1706

Be up to par!
TAKE HOME A JAR!
CAR STOP
CHOCKO
Take Chocko's advice
You'll find it real nice!

CANADA'S FINEST, CHOCOLATE OR NATURAL FLAVOUR - AT YOUR GROCERS NOW!

MALTED MILK
Norvall's

Try the tasty "BUDS" too

Do YOU know where HARRIS TWEED comes from?

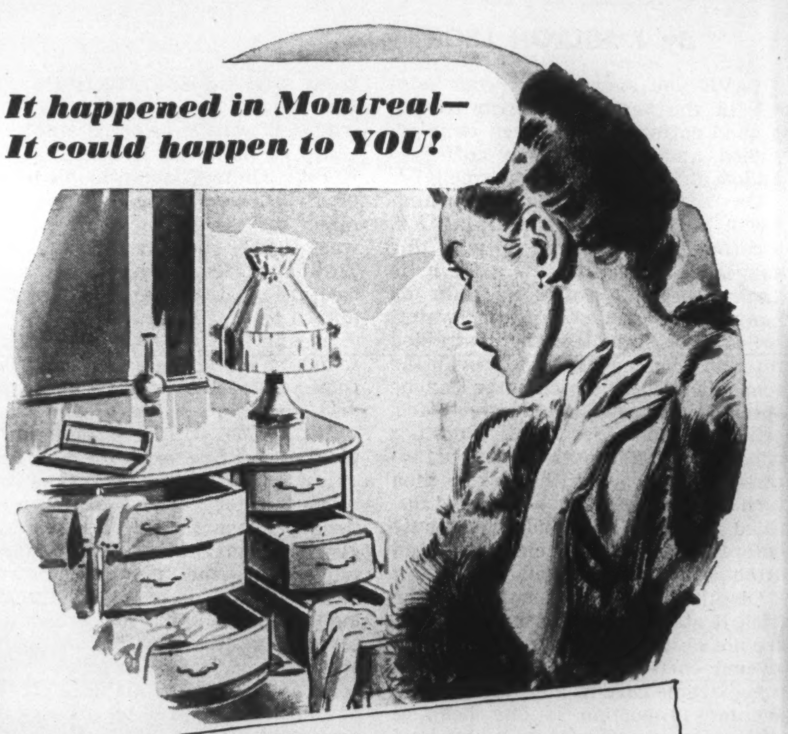
Only from the Islands of the Outer Hebrides, where the Islanders ply their skilled and ancient craft, come the tough, hard-wearing Harris Tweeds. Woven by hand from virgin Scottish wool, Harris Tweed in all its variety of stylish shades and patterns is the tweed for people who "know about clothes."

HARRIS TWEED

Look for the MARK on the Cloth. Look for the LABEL on the Garment

Issued by THE HARRIS TWEED ASSOCIATION Ltd.
LONDON—ENGLAND

It happened in Montreal—
It could happen to YOU!



Clubwoman Robbed of Jewelry!

Glancing around her hotel suite, the prominent clubwoman closed and locked the door. Hours later when she opened it again, the sight which greeted her eyes held her rooted to the spot. Her bureau gaped open! Dread clutched at her heart. Her jewels, $3,400 worth, were gone!

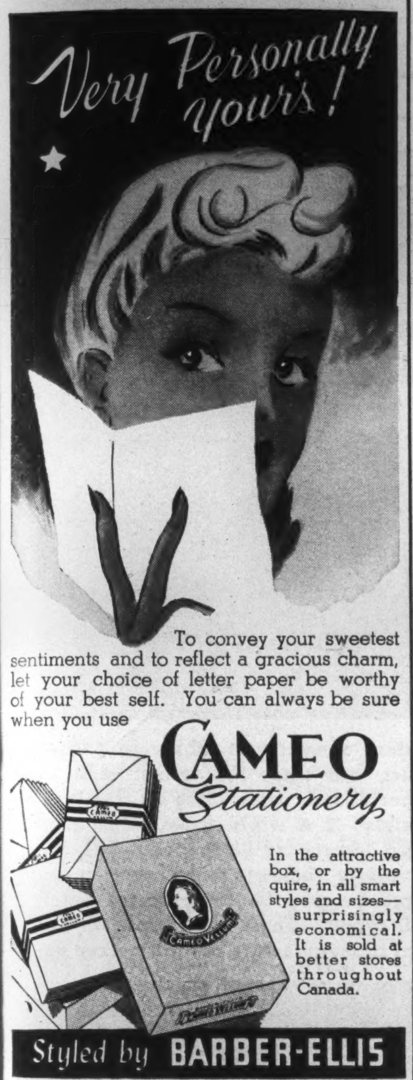
• • •

Nothing could replace their "sentimental" value, but her British Northwestern Personal Property Floater insurance policy could—and *did*—replace their "real" value. She learned *from* experience that British Northwestern Personal Property Floater insurance covers *all* losses of personal effects incurred at home or away from home. *And at nominal cost.*

See your British Northwestern agent today . . . *NOW* . . . about this remarkable protection.

This was an *actual* experience!
Recorded as Claim Q-428, it tells the story of another satisfied policyholder of British Northwestern.

British Northwestern
Fire Insurance Company
HEAD OFFICE – TORONTO, ONTARIO

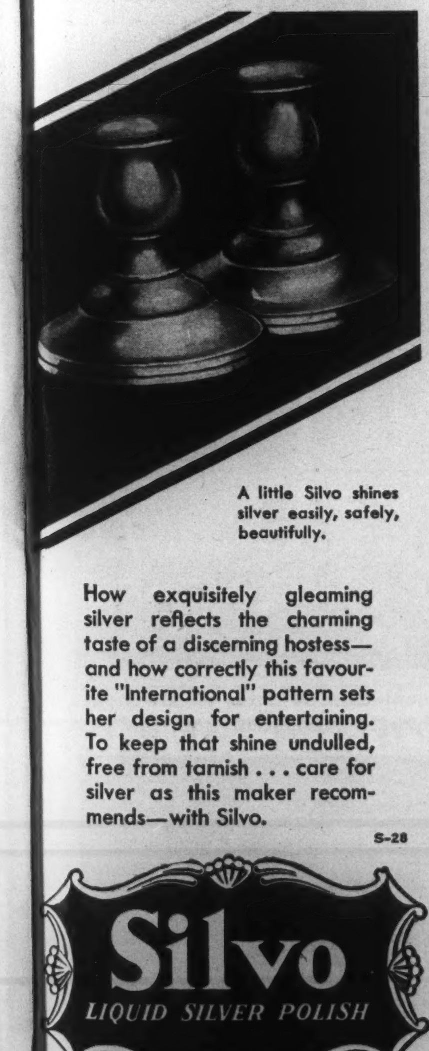

Very Personally yours!

To convey your sweetest sentiments and to reflect a gracious charm, let your choice of letter paper be worthy of your best self. You can always be sure when you use

CAMEO Stationery

In the attractive box, or by the quire, in all smart styles and sizes—surprisingly economical. It is sold at better stores throughout Canada.

Styled by BARBER-ELLIS


A little Silvo shines silver easily, safely, beautifully.

How exquisitely gleaming silver reflects the charming taste of a discerning hostess—and how correctly this favourite "International" pattern sets her design for entertaining. To keep that shine undulled, free from tarnish . . . care for silver as this maker recommends—with Silvo.

S-28

Silvo
LIQUID SILVER POLISH

NAUSEA due to motion upsetting the organs of balance, relieved with MOTHERSILL'S SEASICK REMEDY

For Land and Sea travel. Satisfactory results, or money refunded.

THE WORLD OVER

34

for ADVERTISING AND PUBLICATION PRINTING
Phone
Saturday Night Press
ADelaide 7361

can be—and are—such a handicap to full enjoyment of many programs otherwise pleasurable.

The worst offenders on this score are often advertisers who have just begun to "fool around with radio" as some of them so quaintly put it; and more particularly those of them who personally "dash off" their own selling-messages, or use a free and lavish hand in amending, correcting, enlarging and otherwise improving those submitted to them by experienced writers.

The viewpoint such sponsors adopt is, perhaps, no more than natural. In their initial dealings with radio stations they have come to realize, as never before, the full and solemn truth of the old statement that "Time is Money." To them, in that state of realization, it appears positively sinful that so many of those dearly-purchased moments of precious Time should be squandered on mere music, or comedy, or drama, when they might be so much better devoted to something really vital, such as the outstanding merits of SPOOK'S Abrasive Shave Cream, Which Rasps Your Whiskers Away!

Then, too, a large proportion of sponsors believe—as their own voluminous letters generally testify—that if you take six pages in which to make a simple statement, said statement will be just twelve times as convincing and impressive as saying the same thing on half a sheet.

AND so, "What the hell kind of a message do you think you can put across in three-quarters of a minute or less?"; or "What can you expect to say that's any good in just thirty or forty words?"; . . . these are the sort of querulous queries that are not infrequently heard at meetings—pardon, I should have written "Conferences" — in which such sponsors take part.

On such occasions the temptation is almost irresistible to point out that, for instance, the Twenty-Third Psalm carries a message that has impressed millions—yet may be repeated, every word distinct, in thirty-five seconds or less; or that Churchill's "Never in the field of human conflict was so much owed by so many to so few," although but seventeen words in length, really managed to "say something."

However, in our set, one just doesn't go pointing out such things to sponsors—not if the sponsor is financially solvent—and not if one has a proper regard for one's regular meals.

And so those dreary, dragged-out and over-emphasized commercial plugs continue; although if it was ever even surmised or suspected how much they must cost, in loss of goodwill and possible sales, it might come as a severe shock to many. For there is a whole lot more than casual humor in the old tale of the long-winded preacher who made his Charity Appeal so lengthy that one listener, whose original intention was to donate five dollars, wound up by sneaking four bits off the collection plate.

There wouldn't seem to be a great deal of point in delving too deeply into the matter of good taste, or its lack, in radio commercials, there being such a diversity of opinion as to what does, and what does not, overstep the bounds. Yet there is one phase of it that might be lightly glanced at—especially as it is something that has just about taken its unlamented departure from radio.

Zino Francescatti, French violinist, appearing with the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, Massey Hall, March 19.

I refer to merchandise that was scarce or unprocurable during the war years, but which still continued to be advertised to a certain extent. Everybody pretty well understood that the shortage of such products was caused by the requirements of the Armed Services; and it seemed to be within the bounds for an advertiser, in apologizing for the scarcity, to allude to the reason for same.

But I must confess that it rather painfully griped me—as it did many others I have spoken with—to hear some flannel-mouthed announcer talking as if the advertiser were supplying his wares as a personal favor to the brave lads and lassies of our Navy, Army, and Air Force—and not merely because he just didn't have any other option in the matter.

However, such offenses were comparatively rare, and who am I to be hauling a thumb out of a brother's eye, when I may have an elbow sticking in my own? For—it was the wartime strain and stress no doubt—I, too, have been guilty of helping perpetrate, in the name of Charity, Patriotism, or some such, things which I — well, which I don't just exactly cherish among my most treasured memories.

The matter of the actual announcing—the manner in which these radio commercials, after being written, are handled, or mouthed, is one worthy of considerable study. I am proud to count among my very best friends a number of prominent radio announcers, and, if they are still laboring under the illusion of that well-known slogan that there are certain things "even your very best friend won't tell you," I should be only too happy to help them toward disillusionment.

BUT that is something that will have to be gone into at some future time. Right now I have been asked to submit, in a hurry, my ideas for a new batch of radio commercials.

And, in view of what I have written here—of all the sins and failings I have just been castigating—how shall I go about this new task? Nothing flowery now, Frank; no flights of fancy or over-emphasis; let's just stick to plain, unadorned facts, set down in a sincere and simple manner.

Let's see, now. How would this do for one?—

In one of his immortal Sonnets Shakespeare wrote the following lines—"Some *glory* in their birth, some in their skill, some in their wealth, some in their body's force, some in their *garments*——"

(Announcer——2 second pause)

"Some Glory in their Garments". And it seems as if the immortal Bard of Avon, when he penned those words might almost have had Gook's Skidproof Overalls in his mind's eye. For the first time you slip on one of these truly remarkable *garments*, you'll glory in its freedom from—

Herbert Evers, appearing in the brilliant comedy "Dear Ruth" which comes to the Royal Alexandra Theatre the week beginning March 18.

You see? It may be hard for an ancient dog to learn new tricks, but not nearly so hard as to try to unlearn the old ones.

Spring's silhouette is SOFT and gently rounded -- there's a lengthened line that is SOFTLY fluid -- necklines are SOFT, low and wide, or high and throaty -- sleeves have a SOFTENED fuller-look -- waists round SOFTLY out into fuller skirts with a bit more length -- hats are SOFT

Spring comes in Softly!

and innocently pretty -- details delicate, and very feminine -- SOFT and clear are Eaton's "Paint Box" colours.

FINANCE
INSURANCE

THE BUSINESS FRONT

THE MARKET
GOLD AND DROSS

Safety for the Investor

SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, MARCH 16, 1946

P. M. Richards, Financial Editor

Big Responsibility on British Government

By GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

The Labor Government in Britain faces greater responsibility at the present time than any British Government has done before and it is doubtful, says Mr. Layton, whether the problems of food, coal, and housing immediately confronting it can be solved individually.

Detailed surveys made during the war provided more information about industry than has ever been known and a broad plan should be formulated for the reorganization and modernization of each individual factory or mine, irrespective of actual ownership. Within this framework, enterprise could be as free as possible according to the Government's policy, but, without it, no industry knows exactly where it fits.

London.

UNSPOKEN doubts in some quarters and very outspoken criticism in others regarding Britain's post-war industrial effort have now taken more concrete shape in a full-dress House of Commons debate. Unfortunately, however, political nature being what it is, there is an inclination to make political capital out of difficulties which are essentially unpolitical in character.

The Opposition which accuses the Government of hamstringing enterprise with socialist regulations may be expressing half a truth, and the back-benchers who accuse the Government of hamstringing itself by compromise with the industrialists may be expressing another half-truth. But the two halves never meet. The Government is committed to a large measure of direction in industry; and at the same time it has no idea of replacing private enterprise.

The tardiness of the revival of peacetime industry is not due to either cause. Whether the Government were in fuller control of industry or whether it cleared out of the industrial field altogether the difficulties which at present hamper output would be much the same. Nevertheless the Government has a greater responsibility to organize than any British Government has had before it, and something must obviously be done to get things moving.

It is estimated that a quarter of Britain's natural resources were expended in the common cause of the war. At the end of it she found herself with her industry geared almost totally to war production, her merchant fleet heavily depleted, her raw material and food stocks meagre, her gold and foreign exchange reserves nearly exhausted, and her capital equipment, as well as her people, distinctly tired and in need of renewing. This was not a very promising start to the golden era of peace—particularly as the peace proved to be rather uneasy.

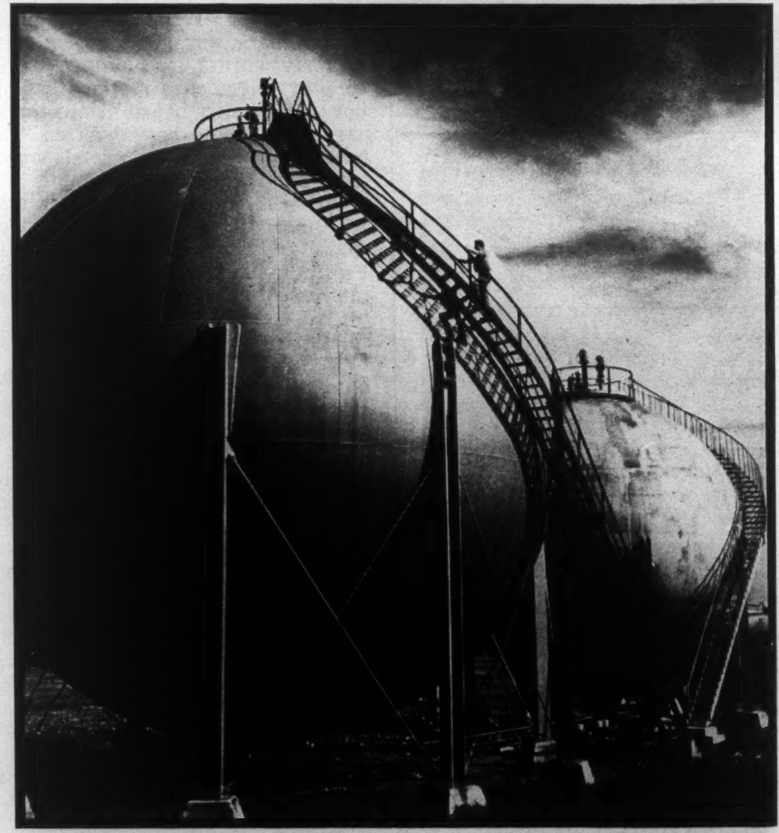
But the greatness of the war effort was not only a measure of the country's exhaustion: it was also a measure of the resources which could be devoted to the peace. It is in the changeover, and in launching industry on its peace drive, that the difficulties and the question now being debated is: what is going wrong? For nobody seriously claims that the transitian is working smoothly and that the rosy future is just around the next corner.

Mainspring of Industry

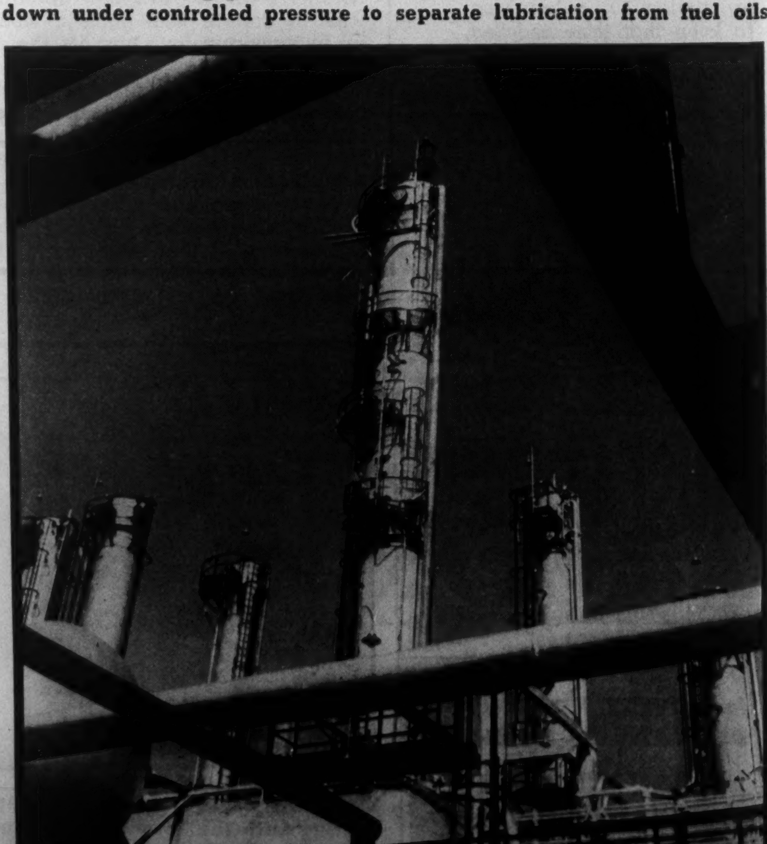
The "crisis" centres on food one week, coal the next, housing the next, and so on. In their different ways all these things are vitally important, Coal is the mainspring of British industry and normally an important export. "Two extra shovelfuls per man per shift," the Fuel Minister says, will get us over

(*Continued on Next Page*)

No one can say what will be the future of synthetic rubber in postwar competition with the natural product, but since the former is better than natural rubber for certain specialized uses, price is likely to become the decisive factor. Certainly, if a world gasoline shortage should threaten, these strange Martian towers, onion-shaped tanks, like the above, or the "apple-on-stilts" variety (below), to be seen in any of Canada's major oil refining plants, would be concentrated solely upon production of motor fuels of all types. These Hortonspheres contain butene and butane butylene, used in manufacture of high-octane gas.



Towers are cracking plants where the molecules of crude oil are broken down under controlled pressure to separate lubrication from fuel oils.



THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Soft Spots in Soviet Armor

By P. M. RICHARDS

FOR many reasons—including the facts of geography and world trade and of British Empire and United States relationships—Canada obviously has as much interest as any nation in the $64 question "What is Russia up to?" From all the current discussion, I quote a paragraph from the Whaley-Eaton (Washington) Foreign Letter: "Soviet policy is now regarded as founded on a delicate calculation of risks, which has led the Soviet leaders to conclude they can secure the key strategic areas they want without becoming involved in war. Their internal difficulties are such . . . as to make it unthinkable for them to attempt to fight even a Britain bled white of resources and a U.S. gravely weakened by demobilization. Thus, a backdown is expected if the crisis reaches the stage of war danger." This seems to be representative of informed opinion.

What are these "internal difficulties?" An article by Paul Wohl in *Barron's*, analyzing the election speech of Marshal Stalin on February 9, gives us some clues. One is that Stalin, while setting out the record of the first three Five-Year Plans and mapping the scope of future Plans, uttered an "unveiled threat" against those who might offer resistance to his policy. For the first time, Mr. Wohl points out, the Stalin Government has admitted the existence of a popular opposition. Three days after the election Moscow announced that 1,638,654 voters had deleted the name of the official candidate from their ballots and that more than 308,400 votes were invalid; altogether about 2 per cent of the votes cast. In 1937 only 0.7 per cent of the votes were recorded as opposed or invalid. Another indication of an opposition was in Stalin's reference to trouble in putting through the farm collectivization program. "Not only backward people who always resist everything new but also many others systematically held back the party," said the Soviet leader.

The New "Mighty Upsurge"

Stalin announced that the victorious Soviet Union, now numbering 193 million people, is headed toward "a new mighty upsurge of national economy" which in 15 years will enable it to reach a productive level three times as high as before the war. The goal is no longer to set records or to outproduce the United States but "to insure the country against any eventuality." Wohl says that while the full portent of the Soviet program will become known only after the new Five-Year Plan and the tentative figures for the two following ones have been published, it is evidently more modest than the earlier Plans, and that even if Stalin's expectations are fulfilled, the productive capacity of the U.S.S.R. in 1960, at the end of the third postwar Five-Year Plan, will still be much less than that of the United States today.

The prospective slower progress in the output of heavy industrial materials will enable the Soviet Union to step up the so-called light industries. Stalin promised that "goods for mass consumption," including cotton and textiles, will be produced in much larger quantities, which Wohl remarks may be necessary not only to "raise the standard of life of the working people" (another Stalin promise) but also to give the Soviet farmers more inducement to increase food production.

Soaring Prices, Insufficient Food

The tense domestic situation clearly reflected in the Soviet leader's speech results from the hardships inflicted by soaring prices and insufficient food and clothing upon even the most highly paid industrial workers and executives, and from the fact that many in the U.S.S.R. are now aware of the contrast in living conditions in Russia and in Central Europe, says Wohl.

Soviet food rations now amount to less than 1,800 calories a day. This meagre allowance is supplemented by the free market where prices have risen to more than ten and twenty times their pre-war level. The free market is supplied by the surplus production of the collective farms, which have to deliver to the government only part of their output at fixed prices and are at liberty to sell the rest for what it will bring. Many of these farmers have become rich, and that fact is a matter of much concern to the Government. Last November Dr. A. Y. Vychinsky, member of the Academy of Science, stated openly that the Soviet system had become "the cradle of new classes . . . our working class and our collective farmers as well as the new Soviet intelligentsia."

In the interest of the city population, the Government has made a great effort to reduce free market prices. Supplying the cities with sufficient food at reasonable prices is a basic condition of political stability. A substantial wage increase, which temporarily might raise the workers' purchasing power, would interfere with the Government's efforts to reduce costs. The workers, in their "socialist relations" with the other classes and the State, are not allowed to strike.

Under these circumstances, Stalin has had recourse to a combination of economic inducements and political pressure. In his speech he announced the abolition of the rationing system "in the very near future." At the same time he declared that the political leadership would remain firmly in the hands of the Communist Party. Its role as the ruling group was emphasized throughout the speech, in contrast with previous statements in which the merits of the non-party people had been extolled. In the meanwhile, he has tightened his grip on the rural economy.

(*Continued from Page* 30)

the crisis. The general public, a recent Gallup Poll seems to show, rates coal and even food, very low in comparison with housing. The fact is that all these crises must be resolved; and it is very doubtful if they can be resolved individually.

Public speakers and the Press have lately urging a new "Dunkirk spirit" in British industry. This is probably half the answer. Without a conviction that the job is worth doing there can be no more than a partial revival to peacetime prosperity. It may be that a little relaxation of austerity here and there would be a useful incentive to effort, on the part of a people that is too weary after years of war to work full-out and see no immediate benefit.

It may be, on the other hand, that, since the full benefits cannot be reaped for many months anyway, a devotion to work for those months with assurance of benefits at the end of them would be a more practical approach. But it is quite certain that people now need a lot more than exhortations and vague promises. They need a positive aim; and they need the day-to-day evidence that that aim is being reached.

There has been a good deal of useful tinkering and some solid achievement, and the result of it all is that British industry's reconversion from war production has been about 60-70 per cent completed, and comsumption goods will be about halfway back to pre-war levels this year. This is no mean achievement. To the claim that America's reconversion is about 95 per cent completed it can be replied that American industry was never geared to war output to the same degree as Britain's. But we can no longer be tied to pre-war standards, which are quite inadequate to the situation.

Exports, it is officially said, must be at least 175 per cent of pre-war totals; they are at present in the neighbourhood of 75 per cent. About 4,000,000 new homes are required; the first statement of results shows 16,000 built. Nor is it enough to blame the shortage of materials and the shortage of manpower for every hold-up of production. Positive efforts to provide more materials and labor can give good and quick results, but they will be no guarantee of prosperity in later years, when we have to compete in the world markets against other nations with equally plentiful resources.

Technically Obselete

Technical advance did not stop during the war: in many fields it was tremendously accelerated. But it could not in Britain be devoted to consumer goods, and, meantime, many of the consumer industries were becoming not only physically derelict but technically obsolete. It was not possible to re-equip even basic industries, such as coal-mining, with modern machinery. Many of the factories are completely out of date, and workers going back there from properly-equipped war factories are far from satisfied with their conditions.

It is one thing to urge that a clean sweep be made of the great quantity of out-dated capital equipment, in other branches; another to replace it with modern buildings and machinery. But the detailed surveys which were made during the war have provided more information about the state of industry than was ever known before the war, and it should certainly not be impossible to formulate a broad plan for reorganization and modernization, irrespective of the actual ownership of each individual factory or mine. Within this framework enterprise could be as free as it liked, according to the Government's policy. But at present the framework is lacking, and no industry knows exactly where it fits.

The common effort could certainly be fostered by joint production committees such as proved their value in war factories. The working parties already set up by the Government to guide manufacturers seem to be on the right lines—assuming that they are guided somewhere.

Recovery, as the Prime Minister said in the debate, is not a party matter, but vital to this country and the world. It will not come of its own accord. But, when it does come, it will bring with it its own momentum.

The
Wawanesa
Mutual Insurance Company
ORGANIZED IN 1896

Admitted Assets $5,024,159.53
Surplus - - - - - - 2,678,420.06

Write for Financial Statement

Head Office
WAWANESA
Man.

Eastern Office
TORONTO
Ont.

Branches at Vancouver, Saskatoon
Winnipeg and Montreal

NEWS OF THE MINES

Labor Increase Helping Macassa To Expand Its Development

By JOHN M. GRANT

WITH increased manpower now available Macassa Mines Limited, in its 13th year of production in the Kirkland Lake camp, is rehabilitating working places and catching up on development, delayed from four to five years under war conditions, in order to assure the mine of adequate ore reserves. A higher production will naturally follow dependent only on the rapidity and results of this expanded development. The deepening of the winze had to be stopped last May, but was resumed in November as additional labor was secured, and is expected to be completed to 4,800 feet this month. The opening up of the block of ground between the 4,250 and 4,750-foot levels, which in normal times would now have been practically completed, will then get underway. The current year will also see a larger program of developing the branch or subsidiary veins found in the past several years in diamond drilling on a number of levels in the older sections of the mine and which can be expected to produce a substantial tonnage of ore. Two-thirds of a total length of 614 feet of new ore drifted on last year was on a branch vein in the western section of the mine, on the 4,125 and 4,250-foot levels. The new ore averaged $16.17 per ton over an average width of just over five feet.

•

No appreciable decline was apparent in ore reserves in 1945 despite the curtailed development due to the continued shortage of underground men. At the end of the year, developed tonnage stood at 412,600 averaging $17.09, as compared with 462,800 tons averaging $17.40 at the close of the previous 12 months. In addition, the 1945 annual report states, there are several blocks of an average of $10.01, aggregating 29,700 tons, which will be mined and may contain sections of higher grade. Gross value of output in 1945 was $1,089,839, or $15.14 per ton as against $1,402,042, or $16.81 in 1944. After deduction of all costs of operation, exploration, development, depreciation and taxes, net profit last year was equal to 8.82 cents per share, while in the previous period it was 15.8 cents. Milling commenced at Macassa in October, 1933, with a 200-ton mill since increased to 425 tons capacity. The mill is currently treating around 240 tons a day against a low of 183 tons last May. Production to the end of 1945, to-

(*Continued on Page* 35)

FOR THE PUBLIC SERVICE OF CANADA

Inspectors, Precious Metals Marking, Male (Three Vacancies)—One at Toronto and Two Bilingual at Montreal, Department of Trade and Commerce.

$2,040 Per Annum, Plus Bonus.

Posters, giving full particulars, are in Post Offices and Offices of the Civil Service Commission. Application forms, obtainable at Post Offices or Offices of the Civil Service Commission throughout Canada, should be filed immediately with the

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, OTTAWA

GUARD
YOUR TRAVEL FUNDS
WITH
Canadian Pacific Express
TRAVELLERS CHEQUES
OBTAINABLE FROM ALL
CANADIAN PACIFIC AGENTS AND MOST BANKS

11-46

Intelligent Employment of "Risk Capital"

We are the sponsors of the following Mining companies

•

IN RED LAKE

CAMPBELL RED LAKE Mines Limited
DICKENSON RED LAKE Mines Limited
BREWIS RED LAKE Mines Limited
CLICKER RED LAKE Mines Limited
MACFIE RED LAKE Mines Limited
DETTA RED LAKE Mines Limited
DORION RED LAKE Mines Limited
LAKE ROWAN (1945) Mines Limited

•

IN BOURLAMAQUE-LOUVICOURT

MYLAMAQUE Mines Limited
PETITCLERC Mines Limited
TASMAQUE GOLD Mines Limited

•

A new map of the Red Lake Mining Area will be mailed on request.

We emphasize that participation in a new mining issue is strictly a RISK CAPITAL investment, and do not recommend the purchase of such securities from funds that should be allocated to the maintenance of a proper standard of living, or that should be reserved for insurance or education.

At the same time, we must not lose sight of the indisputable fact that there exists in our Canadian Northland a continent-wide area of mineralization with hidden treasure whose exploration has barely begun. Irrefutable proof of this is the fact that Canada now stands second among the gold-producing nations of the world in spite of our small population, and notwithstanding the curtailment of production that for a time had been necessitated by the war.

Each and all of us therefore should endeavour to assume a small share of the hazards necessary for the development of this national wealth.

In the utilization of RISK CAPITAL funds the element of security of the original investment is definitely absent. This is compensated for, however, by the possibility of exceptional profits for the ventures backed by ample financing and capable management.

Increased technical knowledge of geology and geophysics is slowly but steadily reducing the hazards in mining operations, and this fact has been borne in mind in organizing the Brewis & White field forces, by obtaining the services of the best qualified engineers, geologists, and geophysicists available.

Our first consideration in the pricing of new Risk Capital issues, is the desire to retain the long-term goodwill of the clients and friends whose confidence has helped to make our organization what it is today.

We recommend the stock of the Companies Listed herewith as favourable RISK CAPITAL opportunities.

"ONE GOOD INVESTMENT WORTH A LIFETIME OF LABOUR"

BREWIS & WHITE

200 Bay Street, Toronto 1, Ontario. **Telephone: EL. 7225***

J. M. BREWIS **A. W. WHITE, JR.**

Sole Proprietors.

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GOVERNMENT AND CORPORATION SECURITIES

Enquiries Invited

A. E. AMES & CO.
LIMITED
Business Established 1889

Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Victoria, New York, London, Eng.

Burns Bros. & Denton
Limited

Government, Municipal and Corporation Bonds

244 BAY STREET, TORONTO
AD. 9371

HEAD OFFICE:
199 BAY ST.
TORONTO

SERVICE TO THE INSURED BUILDS BUSINESS FOR AGENTS

- Company claims offices in 7 Ontario centres provide service that satisfies Pilot policyholders of automobile, fire, personal property floater, teams, burglary, plate glass, cargo, elevator, general liability insurance and fidelity and surety bonds.

AGENCY ENQUIRIES INVITED

PILOT INSURANCE COMPANY

We maintain active markets
in the following
Over-the-Counter issues:

*SALMITA
BORDESSA
AURLANDO
BEAUCAMP
CABALA
TRANSTERRA

Picard & Fleming
ADelaide 5621
100 Adelaide W. - Toronto

McCOLL-FRONTENAC OIL COMPANY LIMITED

Preferred Stock Dividend No. 73

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of $1.50 per share being at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum has been declared on the 6% Cumulative Preferred Stock of McColl-Frontenac Oil Company Limited for the quarter ending March 30th, 1946, payable April 15th, 1946 to shareholders of record at the close of business March 30th, 1946.

By Order of the Board.

FRED HUNT,
Secretary.

THE TORONTO MORTGAGE COMPANY
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of $1.25 per share upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Company, has been declared for the Current Quarter, and that the same will be payable on and after
1st APRIL 1946
to shareholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business on 15th instant.

By order of the Board,
P. SIMMONDS,
Manager.

7th March 1946.

MAPLE LEAF MILLING
Company Limited
DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Fifty Cents per share has been declared on the Common Stock of the Company, payable on the First Day of May, 1946, to shareholders of Record at the close of business on the Fifth Day of April, 1946.

By Order of the Board.

Toronto, Ontario,
March 7th, 1946.

G. H. HAND,
Secretary.

BRITISH COLUMBIA POWER CORPORATION, LIMITED
DIVIDEND No. 71

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Forty cents (40c) per Share on Class "A" Shares has been declared for the three months ending March 31st, 1946 payable by cheque dated April 15th, 1946, to shareholders as of record at the close of business on March 30th, 1946. Such cheques will be mailed on April 15th, 1946, by the Montreal Trust Company from Vancouver.

By Order of the Board,
J. A. BRICE,
Secretary

Vancouver, B.C.
March 8th, 1946.

GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

J. D. M., Regina, Sask.— The FLIN FLON GOLD MINING SYNDICATE was succeeded by Flin Flon Gold Mines, head office of which is located at 601 Avenue Block, Winnipeg. Flin Flon Gold Mines sold its property to DOUGLAS LAKE GOLD MINES for 1,300,000 shares of that company. The latter company owns 1,092,750 new common shares of Newcor Mining & Refining Company as a result of the sale of 18 claims. A block of 12 other claims in the same area is still retained. I understand as yet there has been no transfer of equities between these various companies, all the stock being pooled. Newcor has installed a mill and smelter and recovery of arsenic and precious metals in the ore is planned.

P.S.F., Regina, Sask. — Yes, the item on SEIBERLING RUBBER CO. OF CANADA in the issue of March 2 was in error. The company's balance sheet, as of Dec. 31, 1945, showed current assets at $1,187,413 and current liabilities at $282,629, constituting an excess of current assets of $904,784. This was wrongly reported in the March 2 item as an excess of current liabilities.

V. S. C., Oshawa, Ont.—Three diamond drill holes have been completed by NORTHLAND MINES (1940) LIMITED in the program commenced last fall at the main property in eastern Kirkland Lake, and while these encountered favorable geological conditions the gold values have been low. The contract calls for 7,000 feet, part of which is exploring the area east of the No. 1 shaft. Further probing will be done later in the southwest part of the property to follow up encouraging conditions reported met with in drilling last year. The first two holes were drilled mainly for geological information where no previous drilling had been done. Hole No. 3, 1,800 feet east of the No. 1

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Long-Term Upward

BY HARUSPEX

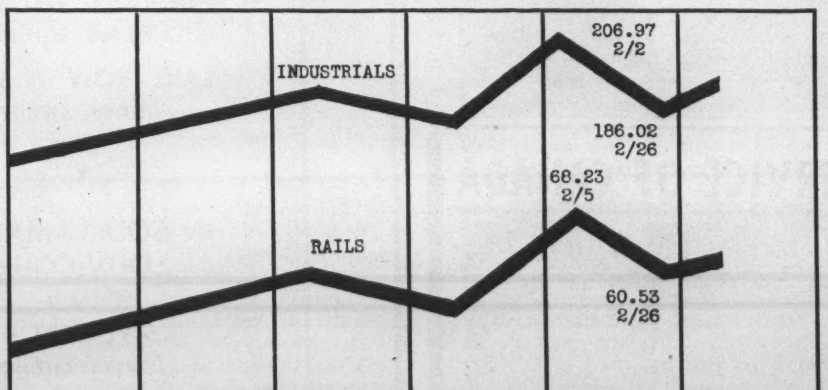
THE ONE TO TWO-YEAR TREND of the New York Stock Market, from which Canadian markets take their price cue: With reconversion now largely completed, the one to two-year market trend is regarded as forward, with interruptive intermediate decline currently under way as correction of earlier advance.

THE INTERMEDIATE, OR SEVERAL-MONTH TREND of the market is to be classed as downward from the early February high points of 206.97 on the Dow-Jones industrial average, 68.23 on the rail average.

In its recent price decline the stock market, at its low point of 186.02 on the Dow-Jones industrial average, approximated the figure of 185 projected in this Forecast during January as the mean stock market low point for the current year. Subsequently, there has been some drying up in volume of selling, suggesting near-term rally as not out of order. At the same time, clear-cut, decisive evidence of resumption of the main upward movement is not yet apparent. Were prices, as reflected by both the railroad and industrial averages, to decline, either now, or following further rally from here, to near, but not jointly under, the recent lows, Industrials 186.02 Rails 60.53, with volume drying up on the decline, and should renewed rally then develop carrying both averages, on advancing volume, above current rally points, a suggestion of reversal upward would be given.

Pending some such technical formation, the possibility of further entrance into new low ground exists. Both the time factor, which calls, at a minimum, for several more weeks of irregularity, and the economic background out of which the current sell-off was occasioned, are factors of a retardent nature, at least for the moment. Whether or not further decline is to be witnessed over the weeks ahead we are of the opinion, nevertheless, that the weakness, when finally catalogued, will have proved of intermediate nature, or an interruption in the long-term upward trend beginning in 1942 rather than its termination.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Twenty-Five Cents (25c) per share has been declared on the issued No Par Value capital stock of the Company for the first quarter ending March 31st, 1946. The above dividend is payable in Canadian funds, April 1st, 1946, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 12th day of March 1946.

H. H. BRONSDON,
Secretary.

Dated at Toronto, March 6th, 1946.

NOTICE

is hereby given that The Dominion Fire Insurance Company has been granted Certificate of Registry No. C-1032 by the Dominion Insurance Department, authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of Accident Insurance (including Personal Accident, Public Liability and Employers' Liability Insurance) in addition to the classes for which it is already licensed.

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shaft cut 14 feet of mineralization at 84 feet but assays only gave a low gold content. Northland, in conjunction with American Yellowknife Mines, has incorporated a new company, Quyta Lake Mines, on the 27 claim group owned jointly in the north section of the Yellowknife camp and exploration of this ground is proposed for the coming spring. The company arranged an underwriting and option agreement on treasury shares last September.

F. J. M., Sherbrooke, Que.—KENRICIA GOLD MINES, in the Kenora district, has not reported any activity since milling was suspended several years ago and I have heard of no plans for resumption of operations. I understand the equipment and machinery was disposed of to partially liquidate the company's indebtedness. A shaft was put down 525 feet and three levels established, with considerable lateral work on two horizons. The grade of ore treated however, was found to be too low for a successful operation. Up to Sept. 30, 1939, the mill treated slightly over 7,000 tons for a production of $20,783, or $2.96 per ton.

N.T.E., North Bay, Ont.—CANADIAN BREWERIES LTD. has reported consolidated net profits of $1,024,932 (inclusive of the refundable portion of the excess profits tax) for the first quarter of the company's current fiscal year—the three months ended Jan. 31, 1946. These figures compare with $377,978 for the corresponding quarter of the preceding year. Profits from operations of $2,716,292 represented an increase from $2,198,632, other income of $124,642 increase from $15,786 and total income of $2,840,934 increase from $2,214,418. Consolidated net profit for the quarter is after all charges, including provision of income and excess profits tax (less the refundable portion) of $1,354,800 and that for the 1945 quarter after net provision for taxes of $1,489,650 and other charges. Balance sheet shows a strengthening in the company's liquid position, with net working capital of $8,662,623 at Jan. 31, 1946, up from $5,768,836 at Jan. 31, 1945.

G.F.S., Napanee, Ont.—I have no recent information concerning activities of SANYMAC MINING & DEVELOPMENT CO. The company holds the former Coniagas and Tretheway Mines in the Cobalt district, a cobalt prospect in the same camp and gold prospects in Katrine and Bernhardt townships, Kirkland Lake area. All the Cobalt properties have had considerable underground work. The Coniagas and Trethewey properties were under option to Hoyle Mining Company, however the leases were dropped after the initial diamond drilling.

P.L.J., New Westminster, B.C.—Evidence that sales of MELCHERS DISTILLERIES LTD. have been rising is seen in the annual report for 1945, showing a further substantial increase in operating profits. Due, however, to an increase of nearly $100,000 in provision for income and excess profits taxes, which at $836,000 compared with $741,000, net earnings showed relatively little change, retained profits of $98,809 being equivalent to 79 cents per preferred share, against $97,402, or 78 cents per preferred share for 1944. The refundable portion of the excess profits tax, $147,900 for 1945, was equivalent to an additional $1.18 per preferred share. Balance sheet position has been further strengthened, cash holdings showing an increase from $145.805 to $223,967, while net working capital shows a moderate increase at $1,100,502.

E. M., Winnipeg, Man. — The charter of the ORO GRANDE DEVELOPMENT Co. has been cancelled. The company disposed of its assets to Beresford Lake Mines for 1,000,000 shares and the latter went into bankruptcy in 1941. The Canadian Credit Men's Trust Association Limited, 456 Main Street, Winnipeg, was the trustee and it was reported doubtful that the shareholders would receive anything in the winding up of the company. The charter of RANGER GOLD MINES was forfeited and the company's registration cancelled by the province of Manitoba in December 1943, at the same time as that of Oro Grande Development Co.

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Wool Combing Corporation

ESTABLISHED in 1940, Wool Combing Corporation of Canada Ltd. has had a successful operating record and has orders on hand sufficient to fully engage plant facilities for the year. The company operates a wool scouring and combing plant at Acton, Ontario, for the production of tops as a preliminary to converting raw wool into yarns and woven and knitted fabrics. A department is also planned for the production of tops for dry spinners and the cotton industry. Operations are on a commission basis only, the wool being received from customers for processing and is returned to the same customers. With the heavy demand for textiles expected to continue for years the company with its experienced management should enjoy active operations for some time to come.

Net profit for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1945, amounted to $118,394 and included $27,490 profit on real estate transactions and $22,997 refundable portion of the excess profits tax. This net was equal to $2.36 per share, or exclusive of the profit on real estate to $1.81 per share. Net profit for the preceding year of $75,870 was equal to $1.51 a share and included $6,828 refundable tax. In the current fiscal year the company will have the benefit of the reduction in the excess profits tax. Surplus at December 31, 1945, totalled $211,528 and the accumulated excess profits tax refund $35,000.

Net working capital of $200,212 at the end of 1945 compared with $221,138 at the end of 1944, the reduction in the year being more than accounted for by the payment of a mortgage of $45,000. Current assets included cash $191,193 and Dominion bonds $100,442, in the aggregate in excess of total current liabilities of $201,459.

Wool Combing Corporation Ltd., has no funded debt or preferred stock outstanding, with the outstanding capital consisting of 50,000 ordinary shares of $5 par value. In 1945 public offering of 20,000 shares was made. The shares were placed on an annual dividend basis of $1 with the payment of a quarterly dividend of 25c per share in October 1944. This rate of dividend has been continued to date and in January of this year a bonus of 50c per share was paid.

The company was incorporated in 1940 with a Dominion Charter. The plant at Acton, Ontario, consists of a number of buildings and includes the most modern equipment known to the trade.

Price range and price earnings ratio from date of listing to date follows:

	Price Range		Earned Per Share	Price Earnings Ratio	
	High	Low		High	Low
1946 (to date)	26	24	$2.36	11.0	10.1
1945	25	16	1.51	16.6	10.6
Average				13.2	10.8
Approximate current ratio				11.0	

NOTE—High and low prices for calendar year, earnings per share for preceding fiscal year. Earned per share for 1945 includes 55c per share profit on real estate transactions and 46c per share refundable portion of the excess profits tax, and 1944 14c a share refundable tax.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

	1945	1944
Net Profit	$118,394	$ 75,870
Surplus	211,528	168,134
Current Assets	401,671	294,025
Current Liabilities	201,459	72,887
Net Working Capital	200,212	221,138
Cash	191,193	132,610
Dominion Bonds	100,442	100,700

NOTE—Net profit for 1945 includes $27,490 profit on real estate transactions and $22,997 refundable portion of the excess profits tax and 1944 $6,828 refundable portion of the tax.

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ABOUT INSURANCE

Valuable Protection at Low Cost Under Double Indemnity Clause

By GEORGE GILBERT

There are many men who appreciate the protection of life insurance and have purchased as much of it as their means will permit, yet who feel that it is not enough to meet the needs of the family should they themselves be removed from the scene by untimely death.

Evidently a large number of them are unaware that at trifling cost they can secure greatly increased protection against one of the principal causes of untimely death—accident—by having the double indemnity clause attached to their existing policies.

IT IS a fact which needs no emphasis that death by accident is on the increase, and is a risk which everybody has to take nowadays. Many men, who feel that the contingency of total disability or death by disease is a remote one, see too many striking examples of people being killed in accidents not to realize that the hazard is an ever-present one.

Some of those who hold life insurance policies without the double indemnity clause are evidently not aware of the valuable protection it affords at low cost against the increasing risk of accidental death. Family men who carry a certain amount of insurance but are not financially able to purchase enough to adequately take care of dependents in the event of untimely death are often unaware that by having the double indemnity provision added to their existing policies at a cost of one or two dollars per thousand they can double the amount which will become payable to dependents in case of death from one of the main causes of untimely death—accident.

Under the double indemnity accident benefit provision obtainable from virtually all life companies it is provided that if the company is furnished with due proof that the death of the insured resulted during the continuance of the policy directly and independently of all other causes from bodily injury before the insured's 60th birthday and within 90 days of such injury, and that death was caused solely by external, violent and accidental means, the company will, subject to certain specified exceptions, pay in addition to the sum insured an amount equal to the sum insured.

Exceptions

These specified exceptions are thus stated: "This benefit will not apply if the insured's death shall result, either directly or indirectly, from any one of the following causes: 1. Suicide or self inflicted injuries while sane or insane; 2. Any violation of the law by the insured; 3. Police duty in any military, naval or police organization; 4. Riot, insurrection or war or any act incident thereto; 5. Participation, temporarily or otherwise, in any aeronautics or submarine expedition or operation, as passenger or otherwise; 6. Bodily or mental indition or operation, as passenger or otherwise; 6. Bodily or mental infirmity or illness or disease of any kind; 7. Poisoning or infection, other than infections occurring simultaneously with, and in consequence of, an accidental cut or wound; 8. Injuries of which there is no visible contusion or wound on the exterior of the body, drowning and internal injuries revealed by autopsy excepted; 9. The taking of poison or poisonous substances, or the inhalation of gas of any kind, whether voluntary or otherwise."

There is also a provision that the company shall, before payment, have the right and opportunity to examine the body and to make an autopsy, unless forbidden by law. It is also provided that the benefit shall automatically terminate and the extra premium thereafter will cease to be payable when and if the policy is surrendered for cash, the policy is converted into a paid-up insurance or extended term insurance, the insured engages in military, naval or aeronautic service in time of war, or the insured is living on the completion of the policy year at which date the insured's age nearest birthday is 60 years. In some companies the coverage does not automatically terminate until the insured reaches age 65 at nearest birthday.

Cost of Cover

It is further provided that the benefit and the extra premium therefor may be discontinued upon the written request of the owner of the policy and upon the endorsement of such discontinuance on the policy by the company. The extra premium charged for the benefit when attached to an ordinary life policy ranges from $1.25 per $1,000 at age 16 to $1.75 at age 55.

While the double indemnity provision is usually described as covering "accidental death," the double indemnity is intended to be payable if death is due to injuries caused by accidental means. One authority has contended that "before there can be liability for the results of an injury, it must be shown that such injury was accidental in the sense that it was not foreseen, was unfortunate and not brought about by design, but that the means by which it was effected were also accidental. There must be an accident brought about by an accident. The vital distinction is between the means and the result. Both must be accidental."

However, this distinction is not universally accepted, for in one well-known case the Judge stated: "This question of accident insurance law has been considered by the courts in many cases in recent years, and they are widely divided in their view as to whether the wording of the policy, which limits the liability of the company to cases of injury or death resulting from 'external, violent and accidental means,' in legal effect excludes liability where it is only an accidental *result*. Some courts make the distinction between accidental *means* and accidental *result*: and accordingly they deny recovery in such cases as this, where they find the *result* was accidental but the means *not*; while others hold that there is no such difference in common speech and therefore none under these policies which are generally spoken of as accident policies and therefore permit recovery."

Distinction Opposed

This distinction between accidental means and accidental result was strongly opposed by Mr. Justice Cardozo of the U.S. Supreme Court, who predicted that its recognition would plunge this branch of the law into a "Serbonian Bog." He stated: "When a man has died in such a way that his death is spoken of as an accident, he has died because of an accident, and hence by accidental means."

It is properly contended by one authority that liability should not be imposed upon the insurance company when death is the natural consequence of the insured's act and

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such consequence is reasonably foreseeable. Thus in one case the insurance company was held not liable where the insured's death resulted from his activity in the illicit liquor traffic. In another case the insurance company was held not liable where the insured was an aggressor in a fight which resulted in his death. The insurance company's denial of liability was upheld in another case where the insured was killed in an automobile collision while attempting to escape arrest after he had committed a robbery.

On the other hand, where a disease was caused by an injury which was sustained through accidental means and resulted in the death of the insured, the insurance company was held liable. In another case, where the insured received a cut on his finger which was caused by accidental means and fatal blood poisoning was thereby introduced into the secretory system, it was held that such death was caused by accidental means. Death caused by an operation which was made necessary by an injury resulting from accidental means was held in another case to be caused by accidental means. It is to be noted that the insurance company is not liable unless the injury sustained through accidental means is the sole and proximate cause of death. Thus it was held in another case that the company was not liable where the insured's paralytic stroke, pneumonia and heart disease as well as by a burn from a burst hot water bottle.

• •

Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

Would you be good enough to advise me as to what the position is on the following: A husband who has for his policy his wife as his beneficiary and has become estranged from her and separated. Is it possible for him to change the beneficiary to a non preferred class beneficiary without her consent. Is he able to change if he becomes divorced?

—K.S.A., Toronto, Ont.

When a man designates his wife as beneficiary under a life insurance policy, he cannot change the beneficiary without her consent except to another person who comes within the preferred beneficiary class such as the child, adopted child, grandchild, father or mother of the man whose life is insured. Sometimes a change from a preferred to an ordinary beneficiary is effected by first making a change from one preferred beneficiary who will not consent to the desired change to another preferred beneficiary who will consent. When a wife is divorced from her husband she is no longer a preferred beneficiary, and the change to a non-preferred beneficiary may be made without her consent.

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News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page* 31)

talled $20,580,786 and $7,129,551 has been returned in dividends, which commenced November 1, 1934.

•

At its subsidiary, Renabie Mines, in the Missinabie area, in which Macassa Mines owns over three-quarters of the outstanding stock, and is providing further finances through a bond issue, it is hoped to have the 300-ton mill in operation before the end of 1946. The mine has been inactive since May, 1942, because of wartime restrictions on the development of new gold properties. Unwatering of the workings is expected to start about the middle of April. Contracts have been let for most of the machinery and equipment required for mining and mill installation, and as soon as weather conditions permit, construction of the buildings will be commenced. A shaft is down 281 feet and as a result of the work completed on the two levels, it is estimated that developed ore amounts to 314,725 tons averaging $11.04 per ton. In addition there is 8,100 tons broken on the surface dump which grades between $7.70 and $9.62.

•

The urgent need of adequate facilities for transportation and electric power, if the Yellowknife mining area, in the Northwest Territories, is to have further development and expansion, is being recognized by the Dominion Government. As recently noted here a publicly-owned hydro-electric power development is planned on the Snare River, about 80 miles northeast of Yellowknife Bay. Now it is announced that arrangements have been partially completed for a 386-mile highway from Grimshaw, Alta., to Hay River post on Great Slave Lake in the Yellowknife area, to cost around $2,000,000. Most of the road will be built under an agreement with the Alberta government, with the Dominion probably paying about two-thirds of the cost. Contracts for the Alberta section stretching about 300 miles have already been let. The Dominion is expected to call for tenders in about two months for the road from Alberta's northern boundary to Hay River.

•

All equipment for the 100-ton mill is reported to have reached the Peg Tantalum Mines property at Ross Lake, 60 miles east of Yellowknife. Foundations for the plant were completed last fall so no delays are anticipated in construction.

•

Mining Corporation of Canada, with a view to maintaining its present position (51.789% of the issued capital stock) in Quemont Mining Corporation and provide finances to bring its property into production, proposes increasing its authorized capitalization by 500,000 to 2,500,000 shares. It is planned to offer rights to Mining Corporation shareholders, who will meet March 18 to consider the capital increase.

•

Value of bullion shipped by Ontario's gold mines in January, 1946, was up 6.11 per cent over that for the like month of 1945. Thirty-eight mines in the first month this year had production valued at $5,574,375 as against $5,252,922 a year ago. Average grade of ore in January was $9.46 compared with $9.53 in December.

•

To determine location of a shaft which is to be sunk to depth of 500 feet, Lunward Gold is carrying out a program of diamond drilling and bulk sampling on its property in Echo township, south of Sioux Lookout, Ontario. Surface work located four main zones, along with a number of other gold showings which are still to be tested. Drill holes on the No. 1 zone cut numerous intersections showing commercial gold and the shaft is likely to be located here.

•

The No. 1 drill hole at Boulder Hill Gold Mines, in Duprat township, Quebec, just west of Thornhill Gold Mines, cut continuous mineralization from 351.5 to 433 feet, from which assays returned excellent values. The 81.5 foot section averaged $4.23, of which one section of 38.8 feet ran

(*Continued on Page* 36)

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ABOUT INSURANCE

Valuable Protection at Low Cost Under Double Indemnity Clause

By GEORGE GILBERT

There are many men who appreciate the protection of life insurance and have purchased as much of it as their means will permit, yet who feel that it is not enough to meet the needs of the family should they themselves be removed from the scene by untimely death.

Evidently a large number of them are unaware that at trifling cost they can secure greatly increased protection against one of the principal causes of untimely death—accident—by having the double indemnity clause attached to their existing policies.

IT IS a fact which needs no emphasis that death by accident is on the increase, and is a risk which everybody has to take nowadays. Many men, who feel that the contingency of total disability or death by disease is a remote one, see too many striking examples of people being killed in accidents not to realize that the hazard is an ever-present one.

Some of those who hold life insurance policies without the double indemnity clause are evidently not aware of the valuable protection it affords at low cost against the increasing risk of accidental death. Family men who carry a certain amount of insurance but are not financially able to purchase enough to adequately take care of dependents in the event of untimely death are often unaware that by having the double indemnity provision added to their existing policies at a cost of one or two dollars per thousand they can double the amount which will become payable to dependents in case of death from one of the main causes of untimely death—accident.

Under the double indemnity accident benefit provision obtainable from virtually all life companies it is provided that if the company is furnished with due proof that the death of the insured resulted during the continuance of the policy directly and independently of all other causes from bodily injury before the insured's 60th birthday and within 90 days of such injury, and that death was caused solely by external, violent and accidental means, the company will, subject to certain specified exceptions, pay in addition to the sum insured an amount equal to the sum insured.

Exceptions

These specified exceptions are thus stated: "This benefit will not apply if the insured's death shall result, either directly or indirectly, from any one of the following causes: 1. Suicide or self inflicted injuries while sane or insane; 2. Any violation of the law by the insured; 3. Police duty in any military, naval or police organization; 4. Riot, insurrection or war or any act incident thereto; 5. Participation, temporarily or otherwise, in any aeronautics or submarine expedition or operation, as passenger or otherwise; 6. Bodily or mental indition or operation, as passenger or otherwise; 6. Bodily or mental infirmity or illness or disease of any kind; 7. Poisoning or infection, other than infections occurring simultaneously with, and in consequence of, an accidental cut or wound; 8. Injuries of which there is no visible contusion or wound on the exterior of the body, drowning and internal injuries revealed by autopsy excepted; 9. The taking of poison or poisonous substances, or the inhalation of gas of any kind, whether voluntary or otherwise."

There is also a provision that the company shall, before payment, have the right and opportunity to examine the body and to make an autopsy, unless forbidden by law. It is also provided that the benefit shall automatically terminate and the extra premium thereafter will cease to be payable when and if the policy is surrendered for cash, the policy is converted into a paid-up insurance or extended term insurance, the insured engages in military, naval or aeronautic service in time of war, or the insured is living on the completion of the policy year at which date the insured's age nearest birthday is 60 years. In some companies the coverage does not automatically terminate until the insured reaches age 65 at nearest birthday.

Cost of Cover

It is further provided that the benefit and the extra premium therefor may be discontinued upon the written request of the owner of the policy and upon the endorsement of such discontinuance on the policy by the company. The extra premium charged for the benefit when attached to an ordinary life policy ranges from $1.25 per $1,000 at age 16 to $1.75 at age 55.

While the double indemnity provision is usually described as covering "accidental death," the double indemnity is intended to be payable if death is due to injuries caused by accidental means. One authority has contended that "before there can be liability for the results of an injury, it must be shown that such injury was accidental in the sense that it was not foreseen, was unfortunate and not brought about by design, but that the means by which it was effected were also accidental. There must be an accident brought about by an accident. The vital distinction is between the means and the result. Both must be accidental."

However, this distinction is not universally accepted, for in one well-known case the Judge stated: "This question of accident insurance law has been considered by the courts in many cases in recent years, and they are widely divided in their view as to whether the wording of the policy, which limits the liability of the company to cases of injury or death resulting from 'external, violent and accidental means,' in legal effect excludes liability where it is only an accidental *result*. Some courts make the distinction between accidental *means* and accidental *result*: and accordingly they deny recovery in such cases as this, where they find the *result* was accidental but the means *not*; while others hold that there is no such difference in common speech and therefore none under these policies which are generally spoken of as accident policies and therefore permit recovery."

Distinction Opposed

This distinction between accidental means and accidental result was strongly opposed by Mr. Justice Cardozo of the U.S. Supreme Court, who predicted that its recognition would plunge this branch of the law into a "Serbonian Bog." He stated: "When a man has died in such a way that his death is spoken of as an accident, he has died because of an accident, and hence by accidental means."

It is properly contended by one authority that liability should not be imposed upon the insurance company when death is the natural consequence of the insured's act and

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★

SALMITA NORTHWEST MINES LIMITED
(Mackay-Courageous Lake Area - Northwest Territories)

Over $150,000 placed in Treasury to date—60 tons of mining equipment enroute to property—Company owns Waco Convertible Aircraft—Diamond drilling contract signed with Boyles Bros.—Drilling Commences in April.

Send for summary of Dr. A. F. Banfield's report and pre-drilling offer

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Head Clerk, Male — $2,520 per annum, plus bonus, Import Division, Ottawa.

Full particulars on posters in Post Offices, National Employment Service Offices and Offices of the Civil Service Commission throughout Canada. Application forms, obtainable at above offices, should be filed not later than March 30, 1946, with the

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION OF CANADA, OTTAWA

Sure—circuses are lots of fun . . .
But golly—watch that Toro run!

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POWER MOWERS
TORO MANUFACTURING CORP'N, MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

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IT IS GOOD TO KNOW THE PROPERTY IS PROTECTED BY THE BEST INSURANCE THAT CAN BE PURCHASED

The CANADIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
The CANADIAN INDEMNITY CO.
HEAD OFFICE WINNIPEG

such consequence is reasonably foreseeable. Thus in one case the insurance company was held not liable where the insured's death resulted from his activity in the illicit liquor traffic. In another case the insurance company was held not liable where the insured was an aggressor in a fight which resulted in his death. The insurance company's denial of liability was upheld in another case where the insured was killed in an automobile collision while attempting to escape arrest after he had committed a robbery.

On the other hand, where a disease was caused by an injury which was sustained through accidental means and resulted in the death of the insured, the insurance company was held liable. In another case, where the insured received a cut on his finger which was caused by accidental means and fatal blood poisoning was thereby introduced into the secretory system, it was held that such death was caused by accidental means. Death caused by an operation which was made necessary by an injury resulting from accidental means was held in another case to be caused by accidental means. It is to be noted that the insurance company is not liable unless the injury sustained through accidental means is the sole and proximate cause of death. Thus it was held in another case that the company was not liable where the insured's paralytic stroke, pneumonia and heart disease as well as by a burn from a burst hot water bottle.

• •

Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

Would you be good enough to advise me as to what the position is on the following: A husband who has for his policy his wife as his beneficiary and has become estranged from her and separated. Is it possible for him to change the beneficiary to a non preferred class beneficiary without her consent. Is he able to change if he becomes divorced?

—K.S.A., Toronto, Ont.

When a man designates his wife as beneficiary under a life insurance policy, he cannot change the beneficiary without her consent except to another person who comes within the preferred beneficiary class such as the child, adopted child, grandchild, father or mother of the man whose life is insured. Sometimes a change from a preferred to an ordinary beneficiary is effected by first making a change from one preferred beneficiary who will not consent to the desired change to another preferred beneficiary who will consent. When a wife is divorced from her husband she is no longer a preferred beneficiary, and the change to a non-preferred beneficiary may be made without her consent.

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News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page* 31)

talled $20,580,786 and $7,129,551 has been returned in dividends, which commenced November 1, 1934.

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At its subsidiary, Renabie Mines, in the Missinabie area, in which Macassa Mines owns over three-quarters of the outstanding stock, and is providing further finances through a bond issue, it is hoped to have the 300-ton mill in operation before the end of 1946. The mine has been inactive since May, 1942, because of wartime restrictions on the development of new gold properties. Unwatering of the workings is expected to start about the middle of April. Contracts have been let for most of the machinery and equipment required for mining and mill installation, and as soon as weather conditions permit, construction of the buildings will be commenced. A shaft is down 281 feet and as a result of the work completed on the two levels, it is estimated that developed ore amounts to 314,725 tons averaging $11.04 per ton. In addition there is 8,100 tons broken on the surface dump which grades between $7.70 and $9.62.

•

The urgent need of adequate facilities for transportation and electric power, if the Yellowknife mining area, in the Northwest Territories, is to have further development and expansion, is being recognized by the Dominion Government. As recently noted here a publicly-owned hydro-electric power development is planned on the Snare River, about 80 miles northeast of Yellowknife Bay. Now it is announced that arrangements have been partially completed for a 386-mile highway from Grimshaw, Alta., to Hay River post on Great Slave Lake in the Yellowknife area, to cost around $2,000,000. Most of the road will be built under an agreement with the Alberta government, with the Dominion probably paying about two-thirds of the cost. Contracts for the Alberta section stretching about 300 miles have already been let. The Dominion is expected to call for tenders in about two months for the road from Alberta's northern boundary to Hay River.

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All equipment for the 100-ton mill is reported to have reached the Peg Tantalum Mines property at Ross Lake, 60 miles east of Yellowknife. Foundations for the plant were completed last fall so no delays are anticipated in construction.

•

Mining Corporation of Canada, with a view to maintaining its present position (51.789% of the issued capital stock) in Quemont Mining Corporation and provide finances to bring its property into production, proposes increasing its authorized capitalization by 500,000 to 2,500,000 shares. It is planned to offer rights to Mining Corporation shareholders, who will meet March 18 to consider the capital increase.

•

Value of bullion shipped by Ontario's gold mines in January, 1946, was up 6.11 per cent over that for the like month of 1945. Thirty-eight mines in the first month this year had production valued at $5,574,375 as against $5,252,922 a year ago. Average grade of ore in January was $9.46 compared with $9.53 in December.

•

To determine location of a shaft which is to be sunk to depth of 500 feet, Lunward Gold is carrying out a program of diamond drilling and bulk sampling on its property in Echo township, south of Sioux Lookout, Ontario. Surface work located four main zones, along with a number of other gold showings which are still to be tested. Drill holes on the No. 1 zone cut numerous intersections showing commercial gold and the shaft is likely to be located here.

•

The No. 1 drill hole at Boulder Hill Gold Mines, in Duprat township, Quebec, just west of Thornhill Gold Mines, cut continuous mineralization from 351.5 to 433 feet, from which assays returned excellent values. The 81.5 foot section averaged $4.23, of which one section of 38.8 feet ran

(*Continued on Page* 36)

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These bonds having been sold, this advertisement is published for record purposes only.

New Issue

$1,200,000

Silverwood Western Dairies
Limited
(Incorporated under the laws of the Province of Ontario)

First Mortgage Bonds

To be dated April 1, 1946, maturing as follows:

$600,000 3% Bonds to mature $60,000 annually April 1, 1947 to 1956 inclusive.
$600,000 4% Bonds to mature April 1, 1966.

Principal and half-yearly interest (April 1st and October 1st) payable in lawful money of Canada at the principal office of the Company's bankers in Toronto, London, Montreal, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver. Bonds of this issue are redeemable before maturity in whole or in part at the Company's option on 30 days' notice at any time as follows: The first five maturities at 101 plus accrued interest; the next five maturities at 102 and accrued interest up to and including April 1, 1951, and at 101 thereafter; the 4% bonds to be redeemable at 103 and accrued interest up to and including April 1, 1951; thereafter at 102 and accrued interest up to and including April 1, 1956; and thereafter up to and including April 1, 1961 at 101 and accrued interest; and thereafter at 100 and accrued interest until the final maturity, provided that in case of partial redemption the 4% bonds shall not be redeemable while any of the 3% bonds are outstanding, and that the 3% bonds must be redeemed in order of their maturity, and that not less than all of the 3% bonds of any one maturity may be redeemed at any one time.

Coupon bonds in denominations of $1,000 and $500. Registerable as to principal only.

Trustee: The London and Western Trusts Company, Limited.

In the opinion of counsel, these bonds will be a legal investment for funds of Insurance Companies registered under the Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act, 1932 (Dominion).

We offer, as principals, the $600,000 4% Bonds maturing April 1st, 1966, subject to prior sale and change in price, if, as and when issued and accepted by us, subject to the approval of all legal proceedings by Messrs. Salter, Stapells, Sewell & Reilly, Counsel for the Company, and subject to the approval of certain legal details by Messrs. Daly, Thistle, Judson & McTaggart, as Counsel for the underwriters. The Company's title to the specifically mortgaged premises and the proceedings of the Subsidiary Companies in connection with redemptions of Bonds, conveyances of property and various other matters arising under the laws of the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta will be passed upon by Solicitors for the Subsidiary Companies resident in such Provinces respectively, and the approval of legal proceedings by Counsel for the Company will be based upon opinions and Certificates of such Solicitors in respect of such matters.

PRICE: 100 plus accrued interest, yielding 4.00%

It is expected that the bonds in definitive form, or trustee's interim certificates will be ready for delivery on or about April 1, 1946.

The right is reserved to reject any or all applications, and also, in any case, to award a smaller amount than applied for.

R. A. Daly Co.
Limited

Harrison & Company
Limited

Pemberton & Son Vancouver
Limited

Sydie, Sutherland & Driscoll
Ltd.

News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page* 35)

$8.47 per ton, gold at $38.50. The No. 2 hole has entered the mineralized zone. The Boulder property was formerly held by Capital Rouyn Gold Mines; which lost it.

•

The postwar increase in manpower began during the fourth quarter of 1945 at Bralorne Mines and is reflected in production for that period. Officials expect the trend to continue and state that working places which have been idle during the war years are being prepared for production. Some ore of better than mine average was developed in the final three months of the year, however, the major portion of the work was directed towards sections that were productive on other levels where the work had been deferred due to the labor shortage. The company's Summit King Mine in Nevada is still shut down due to the scarcity of manpower in that district. Fourth quarter output at Bralorne was $546,969 from 26,620 tons as compared with $445,830 from 21,953 tons in the preceding three months. Average recovery of $20.55 in the last quarter compared with $20.31 in the previous period. Output for the whole of 1945 was $2,212,633, an average of $21.02 per ton as against $2,684,625, an average of $24.46 in 1944.

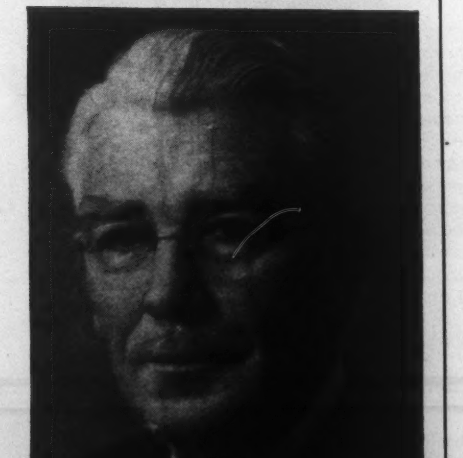
• •

Company Reports

Western Life

FOR 1945 the Western Life Assurance Company, with head office at Hamilton, Ont., reports an increase of 15 per cent in its assets which at the end of the previous year amounted to $1,527,976; an increase of 13 per cent in its insurance in force which at the end of 1944 totalled $10,746,637; and an increase of 50 per cent in its surplus as regards policyholders which at the close of the previous year amounted to $59,989. At the recent annual meeting of the company, A. R. Goudie, founder of Goudies Limited of Kitchener, and past president of both the Ontario and the Dominion Retail Merchants Associations, was elected president, and H. H. Gary was reelected managing director. Mr. Goudie has been first vice-president of the company since its reorganization in 1938.

PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER



HUGH M. CAMPBELL

Recently appointed President and General Manager of the Outboard, Marine and Manufacturing Company of Canada, Limited, Peterborough, Mr. Campbell has been a leading figure in pioneering the development of outboard motors. He joined the Johnson Motor Company at its inception in 1922 at South Bend, Indiana. Early visualizing the destiny of the outboard motor in developing Canada's natural resources, as well as in providing healthful relaxation, he, as General Manager, brought the company to Canada in 1928. Today he carries the appointment of President and General Manager of the Outboard, Marine and Manufacturing Company of Canada, Ltd., manufacturer of the world-famous Johnson and Evinrude outboard motors. •

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	Approx. % of Invested Assets
AIRCRAFT:	
Bendix Aviation	.35
Sperry Corp.	1.18
United Aircraft	.45
	1.98%
AUTOMOTIVE:	
Chrysler	.83
General Motors	1.48
	2.31%
BASE METALS:	
Aluminium Ltd.	1.98
Consolidated Smelters	1.59
Hudson Bay M. & S.	3.92
International Nickel	1.29
	8.78%
CONSTRUCTION:	
Asbestos Corp.	2.97
Canada Cement Pfd.	.89
Dominion Oilcloth	1.27
Foundation Co. of Canada	.99
	6.12%
FOODS & BEVERAGES:	
Canada & Dominion Sugar	.77
Canada Malting	.75
Canadian Canners "B" Pfd.	.84
Labatt, John Ltd	1.62
National Breweries	2.16
National Grocers Pfd.	.48
Walker, Hiram G. & W.	3.42
Weston (Geo.) Ltd.	1.31
	11.35%
HEAVY INDUSTRIES:	
Allis-Chalmers	.82
Canadian Bronze	1.26
General Electric	.32
Mesta Machine	1.83
National Steel Car	1.80
Westinghouse Air-Brake	.47
	6.50%
MINING:	
Kerr Addison Gold Mines	1.53
McIntyre Porcupine	2.23
Noranda	6.23
Wright-Hargreaves	.36
	10.35%
PETROLEUM:	
British American Oil	.67
International Petroleum	1.91
	2.58%
PUBLIC UTILITIES:	
American & Foreign Power 7% Pfd.	2.40
American Telephone & Telegraph	1.28
Bell Telephone	1.19
Brazilian Traction	4.14
Commonwealth Edison	1.13
Cons. Gas, Electric Light & Power	1.68
Gatineau Power	2.07
Gatineau Power 5% Pfd.	.68
Shawinigan Water & Power	1.49
	16.06%
PULP & PAPER:	
Bathurst Power & Paper "A"	3.17
Great Lakes Paper V.T. Pfd.	3.12
	6.29%
STEEL & STEEL FABRICATORS:	
International Metals "A".	.94
Page-Hersey Tubes	1.00
Steel of Canada	1.50
Westeel Products Ltd.	1.61
	5.05%
TEXTILES:	
Canadian Celanese	1.21
Canadian Celanese Pfd.	.95
Dominion Textile	5.82
Penmans Ltd.	2.17
	10.15%
TOBACCO:	
Imperial Tobacco	.93
Phillip Morris	.62
	1.55%
TRANSPORTATION	
Canada S.S. Pfd.	1.58
Provincial Transport	.63
	2.21%
MISCELLANEOUS:	
Crown Cork & Seal	1.58
Dominion Glass	.77
Goodyear Tire	1.35
Lang, John A. & Sons	1.95
Moore Corp.	2.38
Niagara Wire Weaving	.79
	8.82%

PRICE: At Market about $4.38, yielding 3.65%

Subject to daily change without notice.

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